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REPORT  
ON THE  
SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES  
OF IRELAND  
FOR  
1910.

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Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION  
(IRELAND) ACT, 1899.

(62 AND 63 VIC., CAP. 50.)



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To  
His EXCELLENCY JOHN CAMPBELL, EARL OF ABERDEEN, Lord  
Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland,

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I am directed by the Vice-President to submit to your  
Excellency the Report on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland  
for the year 1910.

I have the honour to remain,  
Your Excellency's faithful Servant,

T. P. GILL,  
*Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,  
UPPER MERRION STREET,  
DUBLIN, 20th October, 1911.

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Dublin Castle,

21st October, 1911.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Report on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for the year 1910.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Secretary,

Department of Agriculture

and Technical Instruction for Ireland,

Dublin.

# SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND, 1910.

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## R E P O R T

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

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SIR,

We have the honour to submit the Report for the year 1910 on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland.

### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The quantity of sea-fish (excluding salmon and shell-fish) landed in Ireland during the year 1910 was greater than that of any of the past eleven years, and amounted to over 52,000 tons, of the estimated value to the fishermen of £316,500.

The Spring mackerel fishery, although more productive both as regards quantity and value than that of the year 1909, showed no material signs of improvement; but the Autumn season was well above the average of that for the past twenty years, and was the best since 1905. The American market, which absorbs practically all this product, was, however, in a most unsatisfactory condition.

The Spring and Summer herring catch was fairly good, the fish realising nearly £57,000. About one-half of it was cured.

The Autumn herring season showed an improvement in all respects on that of the preceding similar season.

### *Crown Brand for Herrings.*

For some years the herring fishing on the east coast of Ireland has been steadily improving, and the export of cured herrings to the Continent increasing. As the herrings caught on the east coast in the summer are of a class similar to those that get the Crown Brand in Scotland, a demand arose for the application of a similar brand to barrels of Irish cured herrings going to the same markets.



## MAGNETIC IGNITION.

"Gardner," 22½ to 40 B.H.P.	.	.	.	5
"Crossley," 30 B.H.P.	.	.	.	2

In eight cases the engines have been installed in existing sailing craft. In the remaining thirteen the boats have been specially designed and built for propulsion by motor power. The largest of these craft is 51 feet on water line with 16 feet 5 inches beam. From the first we disapproved of installing motor engines in the cabins where men slept, cooked and had their meals, although such an arrangement has been customary in other parts of the United Kingdom. The first boat designed, the "Ovoca," has her engine-room forward and cabin aft. In the case of this installation fears were entertained that the length of the shaft might give trouble, and to guard against this an intermediate shaft with universal joints was introduced. Experience has shown that this was unnecessary in boats so strongly built. A rigid shaft is now universally used. In some other of the boats the engine-room is also forward, in others it is aft with the cabin forward, but in all cases the net and fish holds are between the crew space and engine-room.

*Net-hauling Machinery.*

We devoted much attention to the question of winches, capstans, etc. While many fishermen outside Ireland seemed to have decided that steam alone was, on account of its elasticity, suitable for the net-hauling machinery, an effort was made to plan a drive from the motor engine that would give satisfaction. In hauling nets the strain on winch or capstan was often found to be so heavy that the engine, when directly geared to the winch, stopped working. With steam the stoppage of an engine from such a cause was unimportant, because, when the strain was removed by the vessel plunging into the trough of the sea, the engine would start again. If a motor engine be thus stopped it will not re-start of its own accord. To meet this difficulty we adopted a belt as the means of conveying power to the winch or capstan. This plan, assisted by a device known as a jockey pulley, provided for a certain amount of slip when the strain on the winch became excessive. In two cases only have the fishermen decided to exchange this gear for the steam gear to which they had been previously accustomed.

The saving of space in the boat renders the driving of the hauling-gear by the main engine of advantage; but the steam boiler and engine have also undoubted advantages, which to some extent compensate for the loss of space occupied by them. It is at times desirable to work the main engine and the winch simultaneously, but independently; and steam is also useful for heating liquid when nets are being barked. In some classes of fishing two ropes have to be hauled at the same time, and while a winch provides for this, a single capstan is not so handy. To meet the difficulty, where capstan hauling is preferred, small twin capstans, driven by belt from the main engine, were devised and have proved serviceable. They can of course also be used for hauling a single

rope. When capstan heads of different diameters are adjusted the two speeds thus provided will be found convenient when the hauling has to be varied. The "Torbinia" hydraulic capstan claims to meet many of the requirements of motor craft; one has been ordered by us. It will derive its power from the main engine.

### *Mackerel Curing.*

We have before referred to the depressed condition of the American market for Irish pickled mackerel. Mackerel are caught and cured off the American coast, but our only competitor on this side of the Atlantic is Norway. A few years ago the amount of mackerel sent from Ireland exceeded that derived from all other sources; but latterly the price for the Irish cure has fallen, while the value of the product of other places has been well maintained. It is alleged that Irish fish do not reach the market in as good condition as formerly, but, apart from differences of quality, the reliability of the Norwegian grading has had, no doubt, great influence on prices. The large increase in recent years in the Norwegian export seems also to account to some extent for decrease in the demand for less attractive lines.

The depreciation in price gave rise some years ago to a request on the part of some Irish curers for the institution of a Government Brand for Irish pickled mackerel. In 1907, after full inquiry—in the course of which great divergence of opinion among curers became evident—it seemed certain that a brand would not help matters unless new standards of cure were adopted. Irish curers, in general, did not appear to think that the additional cost involved in achieving such a condition of cure and pack as would justify a brand, would be more than met by enhanced returns. Since then the fall in price has continued, so that at present the actual existence of the Autumn fishing and curing industry, which heretofore gave employment to thousands of men and women, is threatened. In conjunction with this the decreased demand for fresh mackerel will seriously jeopardise the Spring fishery unless means can be found of curing a great part of the take in such manner as to command a fair price for the product.

In these circumstances, and as curers were reluctant to take the matter in hand, we made arrangements to have mackerel cured under the superintendence of an expert Norwegian curer, and to have the cured fish classified and packed according to the grades which find favour in the American market. In the processes of cure the effect of the use of different kinds of salt is carefully noted. The experimental station is at Courtmacsherry, where no curing has gone on for many years. It is within easy reach of curers from other places, should they wish to see what is being done.

### *Net Mending.*

We continued to defray the cost of holding a class in net-mending at Kinsale. The following report in regard thereto was received from the Secretary of the Technical Instruction Committee:—



"The class opened on the 7th November, 1910, and closed on the 10th March, 1911, and was well and regularly attended by the students. The number on rolls was twenty-nine, and of these twenty-one made over 75% of the attendance, which is a proof of the earnestness shown. The students all came from the fishery class, and they derived great benefit from the instruction, and made great headway. Five of them, four boys and one girl, are now competent to do net-repairing, and two of them have just got employment during the ensuing Spring season. Of the remaining sixteen, eleven have made splendid progress but are not yet quite competent to do work without assistance. They will, however, be of great help to their employers when engaged in the Spring mackerel fishery, and the knowledge they have received will be serviceable.

"Taken as a whole, good sound work was done during the session, and the knowledge gained by the young boys and girls that attended is bound to be of service to them later on. It cannot be expected, however, that competent net menders are to be produced after a session, or even after two sessions, and hence the necessity for having the instruction continued for a few years more during the winter months. The Local Technical Committee are highly pleased with the work done and with the results, which fully justify the outlay that has been made in connection with the class."

#### *Marketing of Oysters.*

In connection with our endeavours to improve public oyster fisheries, we have continued marketing experiments on a considerable scale. Owing to unfavourable conditions last summer, the growth of oysters on western grounds in general appeared to be less than usual, as may be illustrated by comparison of large samples from Clarenbridge, dredged in December, 1909, and December, 1910. The 1909 sample, about 137,000, comprised 9% "firsts," 74% "seconds," and 17% "thirds," whereas the 1910 sample, about 118,000, yielded 4½% "firsts," 35½% "seconds," and 60% "thirds." "Firsts," as graded at our oyster station, are unusually large oysters of the western class; "seconds" are those of ordinary table size and quality; "thirds" are oysters which, though fulfilling the requirements of the local by-law as to size (3 inches at greatest diameter of shell), are mostly too small and flat to be saleable for immediate consumption. The 1910 "seconds" and "thirds" proved to be of considerably greater average weight than the corresponding grades of the previous year, a condition apparently due to restricted growth of shell, the "thirds" of 1910 comprising a large number of oysters of the same age as the "seconds" of 1909. It was found possible, by culling the 1910 "thirds," to market a considerable number of them for immediate consumption, as the shell, though small, was deep and the "fish" quite satisfactory.

We afforded some assistance in the marketing of oysters landed at Courtown from the grounds off Co. Wexford. The nett price realised was naturally small, as these oysters are of the deep-sea

class and very costly to transport, in spite of most reasonable concessions made by the railway and steamship companies concerned. The fishermen, however, considered the result promising, and arrangements are being made for the provision of a storage pond, so that the export can be regulated according to market requirements. We desire, in this connection, to acknowledge the courtesy of the Wexford County Council in facilitating our operations as far as lay in their power.

### *Sale of Fish in Inland Towns.*

We continued our endeavours to develop the sale of fish in inland towns—about 150 of which are now on our list—and believe that our efforts have secured a better and more continuous supply than heretofore. The main railway companies were good enough to meet our demand for reduced freights and through rates and for an arrangement whereby returned empties would be paid for by fish factors on delivery instead of at the point of despatch by salesmen in the towns. The previous system led to endless disputes and loss of boxes. Complaints of stale fish are much less frequent, and those engaged in the trade are beginning to recognise that care, punctuality and business habits pay in the end. It is difficult to effect alterations in old established happy-go-lucky methods, and it must be admitted that there is still room for improvement, especially on the side of fish factors.

We have furnished the different salesmen with particulars of train services from supplying centres, so as to enable them to place their orders in time to enable fish to reach them at the most suitable hours.

The centres of supply have been mainly Howth, Kilkeel, Ardglass, Buncrana, Cleggan, Galway, Caherciveen, Kinsale and Dublin.

We have had several demonstrations in the cooking of mackerel given at classes in Technical Instruction.

### *Whaling.*

Whale fishing was carried on in 1910 from the Inishkea and Blacksod Stations; three whalers working from the former and two from the latter. Sixty-five whales were landed at Inishkea Station, including 4 Right Whales, 2 Sperm Whales, 5 Blue Whales, 32 Fin Whales, 21 Sei Whales, and one Humpback.

At Blacksod Station 55 whales were landed, including 4 Right Whales, 5 Sperm Whales, 6 Blue Whales, 20 Fin Whales, 18 Sei Whales, and two Humpbacks.

The total catch at the Inishkea Station was less than that of the previous season by about 35%. This may be largely accounted for by the long continuance of stormy weather in the middle of the summer, when the best catches might have been expected.

The total production of oil was 3,365 barrels: of guano manure 364 tons; of whale bone about 8 tons; of cattle food about 200 tons; of bone meal about 100 tons.

About 60 local hands were employed at the two factories.

### *Kelp.*

From the returns received by us we believe the following fairly represents the amount of the kelp export in 1910:—

County Clare	...	...	1,003 tons
Galway	...	...	1,722 "
Mayo	...	...	631 "
Sligo	...	...	581 "
Donegal	...	...	428 "
Antrim	...	...	54 "

Total ... 4,419 tons

value about £17,000.

### *Legal Decisions.*

An important judgment (*Meredith v. Kerry County Council*) was delivered by the Lord Chief Baron at Tralee on the 13th March last in a case where a river had been poisoned with lime, and, in consequence, a quantity of fish therein had been destroyed, and the river was injured in its character as a fish-producing property. The owners of the river, and of the exclusive right of fishing therein, applied for compensation for criminal injury. The Lord Chief Baron held that property belonging to the applicants, namely, the river and the physical portion of the earth's surface over which it ran, had been injured by the poisoning, and that, therefore, the applicants were entitled to compensation for the loss thus sustained.

From the decisions given by the Master of the Rolls and the Court of Appeal in the case of the *Irish Society and others v. R. M. Fleming and others*, it would appear that drift nets are not illegal engines for the capture of salmon in Irish waters.

In a recent case (*Brennan v. Kinmonth*), in which an appeal was taken against the decision of Magistrates, the Recorder of Cork held that the close season referred to in Section 36 of the Fisheries (Ireland) Act of 1842 was the close season of the District in which the salmon were found to be for sale by, or in possession of, a person.

The terms of the judgment will be found in Appendix, No. 29, p. 126.

### *By-laws.*

Since the date of our last report and mostly as the result of public inquiries, we made By-Laws affecting the method of fishing known as trawling off the Coast of the County of Down, in Bantry Bay, and off the Coasts of Mayo and Sligo. We prohibited the use of nets in certain parts of the River Feale, and

made Regulations affecting the use of herring drift nets, which, in effect, instituted a close season for herrings during the month of April within three miles of the Coast between Teelin Head, in the County of Donegal, and Aughris Head, in the County of Sligo. We also regulated the size of the mesh of draft nets for salmon and trout when used off part of the South Coast of County Wexford. We prohibited the use of cross lines in Lough Derg, the use of pusher nets in Caragh Lake and the shooting and snaring of fish and other poaching practices in the Kenmare District. We permitted the use during the day-time of trammel nets in the greater part of Dundrum Bay.

The By-Laws above referred to were approved by the Lord Lieutenant in Council and are now in force. The substance of them will be found in Appendix 27, pages 120-2.

The salmon and trout fisheries appear to have been less productive than in the year 1909, but more so than in any other of the past seven years. No sign of disease was observed.

We made new close seasons in the following districts:—Wexford, Killarney, Limerick, Ballinakill, Londonderry, Drogheda, and Dundalk. Particulars thereof will be found in Appendix No. 27, pages 122-4.

#### *Fish Passes.*

Approved fish passes were recently constructed at Kiltimagh Mill Weir (County Mayo), the Curry Mill Weir (County Sligo), and the Kilkenny Woollen Mill Weir (Co. Kilkenny).

#### *Scientific Investigations.*

The scientific staff continues to carry out the Irish share of the International Investigations for the Exploration of the Sea, an extended series of periodic observations of the Atlantic current on the south-west coast having been recently undertaken.

A minute study of the marine fauna and flora of Blacksod Bay, Co. Mayo, is being carried on at regular intervals, in order to ascertain what, if any, effect the establishment of the whaling station there may have on the animal and vegetable life of the bay.

The Plaice-marking experiments carried out on the east coast of Ireland, and already treated of in a previous number of the Reports on Scientific Investigations (Fisheries, Ireland, Sci. Invest., 1907, III.), are further dealt with in No. V. of 1910. The later experiments have confirmed the conclusion formerly arrived at, that very little migration takes place from the area under observation, and have made it possible to estimate fairly closely the rates of growth of the fish at various seasons of the year.

No. V. of 1908, being a Fourth Report on the Fishes of the Irish Atlantic Slope, contains a complete list of all recorded species, with references to the publications in which good descriptions may be found.

The reports received from different districts as to the dates of appearance and abundance of eel-fry in 1908-9 are summarised in No. VI. of 1908.

In the reports, Nos. I.-IV. for 1910, several groups of the Irish marine fauna are treated of. Mr. Nichols, of the Dublin Museum, in No. I., gives an account of the Polyzoa of the Irish coasts, enumerating 101 species, most of them from deep water. Mr. Tattersall, Keeper of the Manchester Museum, contributes, in No. II., a second supplement to his previous papers on the Schizopoda of the west coast, a group of shrimps of great importance, as providing food not only for a number of valuable fishes but also for some of the species of whales which frequent our coasts. In this paper eight species of Schizopoda, new to science, are described, and four others are added to the British and Irish Fauna. Mr. Southern, in No. III., in continuing his account of the Irish marine worms, deals with three exclusively pelagic families, and points out some important relations between the distribution of various species of the genus *Tomopteris* and the salinity of the water they inhabit. In No. IV. Dr. von Ritter-Záhony, of the Royal Zoological Museum, Berlin, records the result of his examination of a large collection of Chaetognatha or Arrow-worms, another exclusively pelagic group, made by the Department. He points out that, while the Chaetognatha of littoral and surface waters consist almost entirely of large numbers of two common species, the deep waters off the west coast contain several species in small numbers, some apparently living on the spot and others derived from the warmer regions of the Atlantic.

We desire to place upon record our high appreciation of the services rendered by the officers and men of the Royal Irish Constabulary in the protection of inland fisheries.

The Fishmongers' Company has continued to give effective aid in the suppression of illegal salmon fishing in Ireland, and secured the important legal decision in the case, "*Brennan v. Kinmonth*," before referred to.

Assistance in the collection of statistics, and in the investigation of numerous matters of detail arising out of our administration of the loan fund, was also rendered by that Force, and by the Coastguard.

Many scientific and other reports have been received during the year, and this opportunity is taken of thanking those who placed at the disposal of the Department the valuable information they contain.

## THE SEA FISHERIES.

*Vessels, Men and Boys.*

There were 5,652 vessels actually engaged in the sea fisheries in 1910, as compared with 5,976 in 1909, showing a decrease of 324.

This year's figures are composed of 390 first, 2,956 second, and 1,502 third class boats, 466 unclassified open row boats and canoes of 18 feet and upwards in length, and 388 unclassified open row boats and canoes of under 18 feet. The net falling off above-mentioned results from decreases of 23 in the first class, 152 in the second class, 140 in the third class, and 9 in the unclassified open row boats.

There were 20,339 men and 351 boys employed. The number of men was 1,448 and of boys 94 less than in the previous year.

The distribution of boats and persons according to the various classes of fishing pursued, was as follows:—

There were 12 steam trawlers, 8 being of from 20 to 71 tons nett register, and the others being smaller vessels. Of sailing boats, 436 followed trawling, 137 of them being from 10 to 65 tons each. The remainder were smaller. In addition to these 15 motor boats were engaged in trawling.

About 1,500 men and 40 boys were engaged in trawling.

Fishing by long lines was carried on by about 5,128 men and 45 boys, in 36 first class, 784 second class, 377 third class, and 179 unclassified boats, eight of the craft being fitted with motor engines.

About 640 persons were engaged gathering oysters off the public beds.

About 3,950 persons were engaged at the lobster and crab fisheries.

About 310 persons were engaged in taking mussels, 260 in picking cockles, and 2,500 in gathering periwinkles.

Further details are given in the Appendices.

The numbers of boats engaged in the mackerel and herring fisheries are referred to on pages xvii. and xviii. and pages xx., xxi., and xxii.

There were 59 first, 544 second, 371 third class, and 39 unclassified boats that did not fish during the year.

*Review of Statistics of Fish (excluding Salmon) Landed.*

According to the returns received the total quantity of sea fish (other than shell fish) landed in 1910 was 1,041,351 cwts., valued at £316,500. In 1909 the corresponding figures were 993,083 cwts., and £304,937. The returns, therefore, show increases of 48,268 cwts. and £11,563.

The following is a comparison between the landings on the different coasts during the two years:—

			CWTS.	VALUE. £
North Coast,	1910.	...	298,533	80,802
"	1909.	...	279,682	79,784
East Coast,	1910.	...	280,836	107,370
"	1909.	...	278,220	103,021
South Coast,	1910.	...	229,034	54,840
"	1909.	...	206,847	48,851
West Coast,	1910.	...	232,948	73,488
"	1909.	...	228,334	73,331

The average price per cwt. of the total catch in 1910 was about 6s. 1d., and in 1909 about 6s. 2d.

Including shell fish, but excluding salmon, the total value for 1910 was £375,630, and for 1909, £363,801.

A comparison between this year and last in respect to quantities, values, and average prices of the different kinds of sea fish landed in Ireland will be found in Appendix No. 2, page 4.

#### *Dublin Market Returns.*

The amount of fish, excluding herrings, mackerel, shell fish and salmon, which passed through the Dublin Market during 1910 was 5,027 tons, being a decrease of 10 tons on that of the previous year.

The number of steam trawlers which worked out of Dublin was 9 during 10 months, and 10 during the remainder of the year. They made 536 trips and landed 3,497 tons of fish. The number of trips made in 1909 was 522 and the amount of fish landed was 3,295 tons. Whiting was the fish taken in largest quantities. It reached a total of 19,902 boxes. Cod and hake came next, the former amounting to 12,981 and the latter to 8,604 boxes. Haddock, ray, pollock, conger, ling, and gurnard were also taken in considerable quantities. Of flat fish there were 2,528 boxes of plaice, 2,049 of megrim or ox soles, 1,328 of dabs, 402 of black soles, 226 of turbot, and 205 of brill.

The supplies from Howth, other than herrings, reached 316 tons, a decrease of 85 tons on the previous year. The fish consisted mainly of cod, whiting, ray, conger eels and haddock.

Two hundred and twenty tons, being 65 tons less than in 1909, came from Galway. They included over 550 hampers of whiting, 496 of haddock, and 321 of plaice. Cod, ray, hake, black soles, turbot and brill were also included.

The sailing vessels of Dublin Bay accounted for 212 tons, principally plaice and ray. Whiting, cod, gurnard, and black soles were also landed by them in considerable quantities. Their total take was one ton more than that of the previous year.

From the Dingle fleet of sailing trawlers 159 tons were received, which quantity is 35 tons less than in 1909. Plaice, haddock, and black soles formed the bulk of the catch. The soles were mainly taken during March and April.

The Balbriggan trawlers sent 109 tons—being an increase of 14 tons on that of the previous year—nearly all plaice and dabs. From August to November was their best period.

Four hundred and one tons of fish, composed principally of haddock, plaice, and cod, reached the market from various other centres. The quantity is 102 tons more than that of the previous year.

Imported fresh fish outside that mentioned in the following paragraph amounted to 56 tons as compared with 96 in 1909. It consisted almost entirely of plaice and haddock.

Besides the foregoing there passed through the market in 1910 about 11,461 barrels and 19,018 boxes of Irish fresh herrings, 3,484 barrels and 230 boxes of imported fresh herrings and 740 barrels of cured herrings, of which 683 were Irish-cured. The mackerel amounted to 10,403 boxes of Irish-caught and 25 boxes of imported fish.

Salmon, trout, eels and shell-fish were also dealt with in varying quantities.

### *Spring Mackerel Fishery.*

The spring mackerel fishery shows but little signs of financial improvement. Owing to generally favourable weather, the aggregate catch, 171,181 cwt., considerably exceeds that of 1909, 150,801 cwt. The value, £41,872, as against £29,417, shows an increase of about 1s. per cwt. in average price, and *pro rata* to catch, is not very much below that realised in 1908, when the pecuniary returns of this fishing had already reach an alarmingly low figure. The causes which seem to have led to the progressive reduction in value of spring mackerel have been dealt with in our Reports for 1908 and 1909, and need not be here recapitulated. Buyers appear to be making increased efforts to meet the failure of the fresh market by curing operations, since the output of spring-cured fish, 28,524 barrels in 1910, as against 18,699 in 1909, is relatively, as well as actually, an increase in the cure; about half the catch of 1910 being disposed of in this way; the result of sales, however, were discouraging to the curers. Spring fish are not the most suitable for curing, but the price of carefully cured and *graded* spring fish is sufficient to induce a Norwegian vessel to come year by year to Cleggan, where, in addition to the ordinary cure, her crew prepare the mackerel roes for exportation to France for the sardine fishery. We adverted in our Report of last year to this method of utilising the waste products of mackerel and other fishes, and have issued a leaflet giving directions for the proper cure of roes for use as sardine bait, but are not aware that any development of local enterprise has resulted.



Although, as usual, a certain number of small mackerel were taken in February and March, spring fish were not met with in paying quantity until April, and, save at Kinsale and Baltimore, where boats averaged, respectively, eight and thirteen hundreds per night's fishing in the second week, no considerable catches were made before the last half of that month.

The highest price of which we have record is 22s. 6d. per hundred, paid at Kinsale for some twenty-seven hundreds taken during the week ending 2nd April. Prices of 17s. downwards are recorded in the same month, while the average prices at the principal fishing stations ranged from 12s. to 5s. At the end of the season average prices varied between 3s. and 6s. 6d.

In comparing the local catches in the last two years Castletown Bere, Knightstown and Dingle are the only important stations which show material improvement in 1910. Kinsale and Baltimore present marked decline in fish landed, but the improved price at Baltimore afforded a considerable measure of compensation.

The following are the numbers of Irish boats which landed spring mackerel in large or small quantities in 1910:—

1st Class,	.	.	.	.	146
2nd "	.	.	.	.	529
3rd "	.	.	.	.	842
Unregistered	.	.	.	.	22
Unclassed,	.	.	.	.	142

The following are the number of boats belonging to other nationalities reported as engaged:—

English,	.	.	.	.	26
Scottish,	.	.	.	.	2
Manx,	.	.	.	.	44
French,	.	.	.	.	64

The catch of the French fleet is salted down on board and taken direct to France, and particulars of the capture are not included in our statistics of fish landed.

As usual, information of the progress of the fishery was collected and despatched by telegraph to all important centres twice each week during the season.

Particulars of the fishing will be found in Appendix No. 4, page 12. See also chart between pp. xiv. and xv.

#### *Autumn Mackerel Fishery.*

The amount of mackerel landed on the Irish coast in the autumn and winter of 1910-11 is estimated at 204,476 cwts., which realised about £45,382, as against 163,108 cwts, value £39,492, taken in the corresponding season of 1909-10. There is thus an increase in take of 41,358 cwts., and in aggregate value of £5,890, but the average price per cwt. shows a decrease of about 5d. The cure is returned at 51,839 barrels, being 11,849 barrels in excess of that of 1909-10.

Compared with the figures of the last 20 years, the catch is well above the average, and is the best since 1905; it could, no doubt, have been considerably augmented if prices had been such as to induce greater effort on the part of the fishing community, but the American market for Irish-pickled mackerel, which is the main outlet for the product of this fishery, is in a very unsatisfactory condition, and much of the stock of the previous year remains still unsold. The competition from Norway was unusually keen, as the Norwegian output appears to have been from 35,000 to 40,000 barrels more in 1910 than in either of the two preceding years. Comparative prices of Norwegian and Irish cures are indicated by the subjoined figures received from H. M. Consul-General at New York.

Mackerel.	Number of fish in Barrel.	February 10	March 6	March 10
		Per Barrel.	Per Barrel.	Per Barrel.
Norway No. 1	165-180	\$35.00	\$30.00	\$30.00
No. 2	220-240	26.00	24.00	24.00
No. 3	300-350	15.50	15.50	15.50
No. 4	400-450	12.00 to 12.50	12.00 to 12.50	12.00 to 12.50
No. 5	—	11.50	11.00	11.00
No. 6	—	—	10.00	10.00
Irish ..	350-400	13.50 to 14.00	13.00	13.00
Irish ..	400-500	10.00 to 11.00	10.00	10.00

It is at once apparent that the best Irish cure can only compete with the lower Norwegian grades, and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the Irish product, taken as a whole, is at present really inferior in quality. There can be no doubt that it suffers from want of grading, and complaints of insufficient hooping of barrels are too common.

A canning factory, established in 1910 at Dingle, appears to have been a success, and to have disposed of a considerable amount of the local catch.

The returns from individual stations for the most part call for no special comment, but at Kinsale there was, in the early part of the season, an unfortunate dispute between the fishermen and the curers, which resulted in the suspension of fishing for some weeks.

The following are the numbers of Irish boats which landed autumn mackerel in large or small quantities in 1910-11:—

Irish, 1st Class,	59
" 2nd "	872
" 3rd "	578
" Unregistered,	17
" Unclassed,	329

No boats of other nationalities came for this fishing.

Particulars of the fishing will be found in Appendix No. 5, page 16. See also chart between pp. xiv. and xv.

*Summer Herring Fishery.*

The aggregate catch of the spring and summer herring fishery was 209,770 cwt. and sold for £56,668. In 1909 the figures were respectively 228,240 cwt. and £57,272, whereas in 1908 £56,721 was realised for only 127,000 cwt.

Compared with 1909, East coast stations, Howth to Clogher Head, show in 1910 an increase of about 6,000 cwt. and £4,000, whereas South-West stations, Queenstown to Ballycrovane, and Co. Donegal stations (including the port of Londonderry), show decreases of about 1,600 cwt. and £500 and 24,000 cwt. and £4,500, respectively.

The total cure is returned at 33,992 barrels, 2,070 boxes, and 350 mease, the last two items including kippers, etc. In 1909 about 46,000 barrels were cured.

In Donegal fisheries, where the winter fishery was continued into February, operations were a good deal hindered by bad weather in that month and in March. In the spring and summer season proper the weather appears to have been generally favourable, but the sailing boats suffered more or less, on different parts of the coast, from calms in May and June.

Howth fishing commenced in the last week in May, but takes were light until the end of June, after which they averaged from 6 to 20 mease per boat per night and realised 10s. 3d. to 14s. 2d. per mease. The highest weekly average price realised was 16s. 3d. in June. Up to 52 boats took part in the fishing. A curing station, established in this year, began work in the last week of June.

At Dunmore East, where fishing was carried on from the beginning of May to July by a fleet never exceeding 7 boats, takes averaged from 4 to 18 mease per boat per night, and fetched from 6s. 7d. to 12s. 8½d.

At Kinsale the principal fishing was from mid-May to July, boats averaging from 7 to 25 mease per night. The price during this period was 4s. to 10s. per mease. At the end of July, when the supply was very light, it rose to 15s.

At Ballimore the best takes occurred at the end of June and beginning of July, but much of the fish was taken in mackerel nets.

At Killybegs fishing lasted from March to the end of May. The best takes were made in March, up to 16 crans per boat per night. Prices ranged from 10s. 2d. to 20s. 8d. per cran.

At Kincasslagh two boats averaged from 30 to 71 crans per night in February. Fishing was resumed in May and 6 boats averaged 52 crans per night each in the second week. February prices were 18s. to 18s. 3d.; May prices, 23s. to 41s. 6d. per cran. June fishing failed, owing to calms.

At Downing's Bay boats had from 55 to 70 crans each per night in the first fortnight of February, but the weather prevented much

fishing being done. Prices were from 9s. to 12s. 6d. per cran. Up to 68 boats fished in May, but the average catch never rose above 12 crans and was generally much lighter. Prices ran from 15s. to 34s. 8d. in May, and 54s. 9d. for a short supply in the beginning of June. The season closed on 6th June.

At Buncrana, in spite of generally unfavourable weather in February, the boats did well whenever they could fish in that month and up to the middle of March, prices ruling from 11s. 10d. to 23s. 6d. per cran. In May fishing was comparatively light, prices from 21s. 2d. to 32s. In the first week of June, which closed the season, a light supply realised 48s. per cran.

Thirty-six English and Scottish steam-drifters took advantage of the new fishery wharf at Londonderry, where, in the course of the season, they landed fish to the value of £1,109.

At Portavogie and Ardglass fishing extended from the end of April to the end of July. At Killybegs, there was also some fishing in February and March; prices at these ports varied from 5s. to 22s. 10d. per mease.

Up to 4 boats fished from Balbriggan from the last week of June to the end of July. The herring fishing from this port is likely to increase in importance, as a curing station was established there during last autumn.

The Department subsidised two motor boats and two sailing craft to try whether a profitable herring fishery could be carried on in the southern half of the Irish sea during June. The experiment gave no promise of success in such enterprise.

The following are the numbers of Irish boats which landed summer herrings in large or small quantities in 1910:—

1st Class,	.	.	.	.	163
2nd "	.	.	.	.	376
3rd "	.	.	.	.	180
Unregistered,	.	.	.	.	3
Unclassed,	.	.	.	.	57

The following are the numbers of vessels belonging to other nationalities reported as engaged:—

English,	.	.	.	.	78
Scottish,	.	.	.	.	198
Manx,	.	.	.	.	10

The dissemination of intelligence by telegraph was continued during the year in connection with this fishery.

Particulars of the fishing will be found in Appendix No. 6, page 22.

### *Autumn and Winter Herring Fishery.*

The total catch of herrings during the autumn and winter fishery of 1910-11 amounted to 475,197 cwts., valued at £128,007, as against 334,941 cwts., which realised £82,659 in the corresponding fishery of 1909-10. There was, therefore, an improvement in quantity of 140,256 cwts, and in aggregate value of £45,348, with an increase of a few pence per cwt. in average

price. The season was, in fact, by far the most productive of the decade. The cure of 1910-11 is returned at 89,026 barrels of white herrings, and 16,038 boxes of kippers and red herrings. In 1909-10 white herrings totalled 47,030 barrels and 2,240 half-barrels, and 500 crans were kippered. In both seasons Burton Port is responsible for all the fish treated by methods other than pickling. The increased output of cured fish is most marked on the East and South coasts, and is not consistently related to increase of catch.

Examination of the returns from the different stations shows that the Donegal fishery, which is wont to yield the best class of herring at this season, was, on the whole, well maintained, as far as concerned the large boats. The smaller boats, which depend for success on shoals setting well into the shore, did not do so well. The enterprise of Londonderry, where the local authorities have provided an excellent installation of quay and sheds, enables that port to figure for the first time in the returns of this fishery, with a landing of 26,648 cwts., valued at £5,384, and a cure of 8,400 barrels. In a comparison between the seasons, the Derry returns should presumably be considered for the most part as a deduction from the Buncrana share of the fishery, but Buncrana shows, nevertheless, in 1910-11 an increment of about 100% in catch and aggregate price, and about 200% in cure.

Of the Sligo fishing centres, Inniscrone shows an improvement, Mullaghmore a notable decline, shared by the Donegal boats which fish the same grounds from the north side of Donegal Bay.

The fishing in Co. Mayo and Co. Galway shows a considerable improvement, but the total landings are not very considerable, and the causes, whatever they may have been, which formerly crowded the bays and creeks of this district with herring in late autumn and winter, show no marked tendency to recur.

Kerry returns show no great difference from the preceding season, for though large shoals set into the Kenmare River, the absence of buyers for large quantities prevented any corresponding activity on the part of fishermen.

South coast fisheries call for no remark, except Dunmore East, where the take shows a decided improvement. On the East coast Ardglass shows a considerable decline, which, however, is more than compensated by the improvement at Kilkeel. The Howth fishery was again good and prices ruled higher than in the preceding corresponding season.

The following are the numbers of Irish boats which landed autumn and winter herrings in large or small quantities during this season:—

1st Class,	.	.	.	.	180
2nd "	.	.	.	.	1,143
3rd "	.	.	.	.	241
Unregistered,	.	.	.	.	8
Unclassed,	.	.	.	.	138

The following are the numbers of vessels belonging to other nationalities reported as engaged:—

English,	.	.	.	.	40
Scottish,	.	.	.	.	298
Manx,	.	.	.	.	30

Particulars of this fishery will be found in Appendix No. 7, page 26.

### *Loans.*

There were received during the year ended 31st March, 1911, 129 applications from 186 persons for loans amounting to £15,386 7s. 6d. Of these there were granted 116 loans to 171 persons to the amount of £14,401 16s. 6d. The sum actually issued during the period was £10,322 13s. 2d.

The difference in the amount appearing as granted and that actually issued is accounted for by the fact that the orders which were placed for the building of large motor fishing boats were not completed at the termination of the period to which the figures refer.

Many of the loans were for sums varying from £5 to £10, but advances of large sums were also arranged for, and in regard to those the following will indicate the amounts and purposes:—

In County Dublin a sum of £650 was advanced towards the cost of a new motor boat and gear, while loans of £140 and £60 were granted for the purchase of nets. Amounts of £60, £45, £35, £30, and two loans of £50 were issued for the installation in existing boats of steam boilers and fittings. A loan of £45 was made for the purpose of procuring herring nets, boiler, etc., while £25 was granted for the purchase of a mainsail and ropes.

In the County of Wicklow the building and equipping of four motor fishing boats accounted for loans of £885, £950, £820 and £700. For the installation of engines in existing boats, for the strengthening of said boats, and for the purchase of nets, loans of £550, £335, and £575 were made. A loan of £850 was made for the purchase of a motor boat and fishing gear. For the building of a steam drifter and the purchase of gear a loan of £1,750 was made. Loans of £100, £51, £20, and £30 were made for purchasing nets and gear. Sums of £35 and £65 were advanced to cover the cost of necessary repairs to boats and to procure gear, and a loan of £40 was made to complete the purchase of a steam boiler and capstan.

In County Wexford, the purchase of a secondhand motor boat accounted for an advance of £300. Sums of £16, £15, and £10, and two sums of £20 were issued to enable fishermen to procure boats, while repairs to boats accounted for two loans of £30 each and one of £16 10s.

In County Waterford the building of a fishing vessel occasioned a loan of £15, while one of £14 was made for the purchase of a boat.

In County Cork two boats were built by means of loans of £35 and £12, and an advance of £40 was made for the purchase of a whale boat. For the purposes of purchasing and repairing nets a loan of £30 and two loans of £12 each were made.

In County Londonderry two loans, one of £120 and one of £60 were granted for the installation of motor engines in fishing boats, while the purchase of secondhand motor boats accounted for advances of £200 and £65. Sailing boats were procured by means of loans of £23 5s. and £29 12s. 6d.

In County Antrim a loan of £50 was granted for the building of a small motor fishing boat, while for the installation of motor engines in existing boats advances were made of £200, £70, £70, £60, £52, £36 and £33 10s. The building of sailing boats accounted for issues of £25, £12 and £11 10s., and the cost of repairing a boat was met by a loan of £15. Repairs to a motor engine were effected at a cost of £15, for which amount a loan was granted, while £50 was advanced for the purchase of nets, etc., and the repairing and installing of a motor engine. For the purchase of herring nets a loan of £50 was made, and £100 was issued for the purchase of seine net gear and the installation of a motor engine.

In County Down new fishing boats were built by means of three loans of £200, and advances of £20 and £13 were made for the building of small boats and purchasing of gear. For the purchase of existing vessels with their gear, etc., or shares in fishing vessels, two loans of £200, two loans of £150, loans of £193, £170, £100 and £55, two loans of £50, and one of £40 were made. The sum of £440 was issued for the building of a motor boat and the purchase of nets, and a small motor was procured at a cost of £175, which amount was advanced by way of loan. Installations of motor engines in fishing boats were responsible for advances of £100, £50 and £10 16s., and a boat was repaired by means of a loan of £55. For the repairing of a boat and the purchase of nets £40 was issued, while, for the purchase of nets only, two loans of £90 and loans of £116, £60 and £35 were made.

The administration of this fund was imposed on the Department on 1st April, 1900. Since then 1,360 applications were received from non-congested districts for sums amounting on the whole to £54,225 3s. 1d. Some of them fell through from various causes such as insufficient security, the fact that the applicants were under age, that the applications were dropped or withdrawn, or were actually refused as being from persons who were not *bona fide* fishermen, or with regard to whom unfavourable reports had been received, or who had bad records. The promissory notes signed to secure principal and interest amounted to £42,527 0s. 0d. The repayments were £32,704 8s. 4d., the outstanding notes not arrived at maturity £17,172 0s. 7d. The arrears on the £42,527 0s. 0d. amounted to £556 17s. 3d. In addition £270 18s. 9d. is irrecoverable. It will be seen that the *bad debts* do not amount to 1 per cent.

Further particulars in connection with these loan transactions will be found in Appendix No. 17, pages 54-57.

*Casualties.*

The number of fishermen who lost their lives during the year ended 30th September, 1910, while actually in pursuit of their calling, was fifteen. In the previous yearly period the number was seventeen. Two were drowned while engaged in work not immediately connected with fishing. The same number of casualties of this nature were reported in the year ended 30th September, 1909. Six first, eight second, and four third class boats were lost during the year ended 30th September, 1910, as compared with nine first, eight second class, and one unclassified boat in the previous year.

The following are the particulars of the casualties as furnished by the Coastguard Officers at the various stations:—

From Ringsend Station.—During a gale in December, 1909, the first class boat, "Naomi" stranded, and was broken up. No life was lost.

From Arklow Station.—One of the crew of the boat "Ellen Mary" fell overboard on 1st September, 1910, and was drowned.

From Courtown Harbour Station.—The second class boat "Ganet" when proceeding out of harbour, on the morning of the 22nd December, 1909, grounded on the bar, and owing to the heavy surf, became a total wreck. The crew was saved.

From Wexford.—During a gale in October, 1909, the second class boat "Annie" was driven from her anchor, and beached near Rosslare Coastguard Station. By the aid of the apparatus at that Station the entire crew was saved.

On the 2nd December, 1909, the second class boat "Gannett," when returning from the fishing ground, stranded in Wexford Harbour, and was eventually broken up. Of the crew of four, two were taken off by the lifeboat. The others were said to have died from exposure.

From Bonmahon Station.—The second class boat "Foam" left her mooring in the mouth of the River Tay in January, 1910, was driven out to sea and got broken on the rocks. It was supposed that the moorings of the boat were broken by the trunk of a felled tree, washed down the river, which was, at the time, in flood.

From Roche's Point Station.—The "Harriet Frances," an unclassified boat, was broken up at Whitegate during a north-westerly gale on 16th February, 1910.

From Upper Cove Station.—On 25th October, 1909, owing to the shifting of the wind, the cable of the second class boat "T. M. Healy" parted while the vessel was at anchor in Bullen's Bay; the crew being ashore at the time. The boat was driven in on the coast, becoming a total wreck.

From Baltimore Station.—While the crew of the "Cormorant" were returning to their vessel on the 30th May, 1910, the small boat capsized and all were thrown into the water. One man was drowned.



From Schull Station.—The first-class boats "St. Patrick" and "Ocean Gem" were wrecked in Schull Harbour on 7th October, 1909, and 20th February, 1910, respectively. The second class vessel "Shamrock" was also wrecked at the same place on the last-mentioned date; and the boats "Bonnie Lass" and "Colleen Oge" (both of the second class) were likewise destroyed—the former at Cape Clear in November, 1909, and the latter at Colla in 1910. In addition to these, the third class boat "Lark" was blown out to sea and was lost during a gale in March, 1910. There was no loss of life.

From Cromane Station.—A fisherman and his son undertook to ferry some cattle dealers across to East Inch on 26th November, 1909. The boat capsized in a squall, and the younger fisherman was drowned.

From Dingle Station.—One of the crew of the boat "Premier" was drowned in Dingle Harbour on 16th April, 1910, when going out to his vessel. The skipper of the boat "Roving Swan" was drowned in the same Harbour on 6th June, 1910.

From Ballinagall Station.—As the fishing boat "Maid of Brandon" was returning from the fishing grounds on 6th December, 1909, heavily laden with fish, she got swamped in a choppy sea, and the three men in her were drowned. In July, 1910, the canoe "Ellen," of Ballydavid, capsized in Smerick Harbour with three fishermen in her. One of the men was lost.

From North Arran Station.—The first class trawler "Mountain Hare," when lying at anchor in Galway Bay on 25th September, 1910, was run into by the ss. "Duras." The trawler sank, but has since been raised and repaired. No one was aboard the "Mountain Hare" at the time of the collision.

From Teelin Station.—A fisherman lost his life owing to his having slipped backwards after jumping on to some rocks from a small boat.

From Buncrana Station.—The petrol motor fishing boat "Monica" was destroyed by fire while lying alongside the pier at Buncrana. There was no loss of life.

From Glenarm Station.—An old fisherman from Carnlough went out otter trawling on 22nd November, 1909, and was not heard of again. His boat was subsequently picked up.

From Kilkeel Station.—On the 16th September, 1910, the first class fishing boat "Alice," of Arklow, when four or five miles south-east of this harbour, on her way to the fishing grounds, was run into and sunk by the ss. "Melissa," of Belfast. As a result of the accident four members of the "Melissa's" crew lost their lives.

From Loughshinny Station.—The first class fishing lugger "Soggarth Aroon" foundered off Clogher Head on the 4th May, 1910. There was no life lost.

*Piers and Harbours.*

The operations of the Department in connection with the construction and improvement of Piers and Harbours were as follows:—

*Arklow.*—The works have been completed. The new basin has proved most useful. It is constantly crowded and further enlargement will probably be desirable in the near future.

The graving slip has been in almost constant use since completed.

*Courtown Harbour.*—The reconstruction of the dock entrance and sluicing gates has been carried out, and various improvements have been made calculated to facilitate greatly the working of the gates. Experience alone will show how far the sluicing will now be effective.

The state of disrepair proved to be much worse than was apparent.

*Kilmore.*—It is hoped that this Harbour will be effectively dealt with next season by means of new dredging plant which has been acquired by the Department out of moneys provided under the Development Act of 1909.

*Fethard Harbour.*—Proposals in regard to this place have been postponed pending the decision of the Development Commissioners on an application made by the Department for funds to be expended on fishery and harbour improvement works in Ireland.

*Dungarean Harbour.*—The Department's suction dredger tested the banks in the river here, and it is hoped that it may be practicable to make arrangements for the improvement of the port.

*Helvick Head.*—A scheme for extensive fishery development, embracing the construction of a non-tidal fishing harbour, was outlined by the Department for submission to the Development Commissioners.

*Hoobawns.*—The Department's proposed work here has been completed. Suggestions for further extension have been put forward locally.

*Seafeld.*—The scheme submitted as the best coming within the limit of available funds did not meet with the approval of the Clare County Council, and Seafeld being now included amongst the congested districts, the proposed work of improvement has been abandoned by the Department.

*Ballaghaline.*—The construction of a pier and slip at this place is being carried out by the Department. The work is well forward, and it is hoped will be completed in a very short time.

*Buncrana.*—The widening and extension of the pier have been completed, and the work is understood to be giving much satisfaction. It is hoped to complete the dredging, so as to give a depth of 6 feet at low water of spring tides over the whole berthage provided, in time for the autumn fishing of 1911.

A further extension scheme is under consideration.

*Portrush Harbour.*—The dredging carried out in the year 1909 by the Department's dredger proved so effective that a repetition in 1910 was not necessary. The Harbour Board have, however, asked for the services of the dredger in 1911.

*Port Ballintoy.*—Arrangements have been made for the complete clearing of the dock and the construction of a new boat slip, as well as for some further backing (as a measure of precaution) behind the breakwater, which latter has proved quite effective.

The entrance is keeping open fairly well.

*Ballycastle Pier.*—The scheme put forward by the Department and County Council after full consideration met with local opposition and the whole question is being reconsidered.

*Rathlin Island.*—Further projects for accommodation at Church Bay have been discussed. Owing to the extreme difficulty of the problem no final decision has been come to, but as further surveys have been carried out material is now available for settlement of outstanding engineering questions.

*Kilkeel.*—A scheme for the provision of a non-tidal landing place and increased shelter in the harbour is being prepared for submission to the Development Commissioners.

*Annagassan.*—A scheme for a pier and approach channel has been outlined by the Department.

*Drogheda.*—The Department's officials have been in frequent consultation with the local authorities here, and arrangements have been made for a complete survey of the approaches, with a view to the preparation of an effective improvement scheme.

*Balbriggan Harbour.*—This has been completely cleared of silt at a cost of some £700. In addition, an alteration consisting of the shortening of the inner pier has been carried out at the request of, and by means of funds provided by, the Dublin Port and Docks Board, and the Harbour is now in a better condition than ever before. It is hoped that arrangements will be made for periodic dredging by the Department's plant.

*County Dublin Harbours.*—Examinations of various harbours on the North County Dublin Coast have been made with a view to development.

*Inland Navigation and Drainage.*—The Department put forward certain schemes prepared by their Engineer in respect of the Waterford Blackwater, the Suir, the estuary of the Boyne and the Ballinamore canal. These schemes were all adopted and recommended by the Royal Commission on Inland Navigation.

In the Report of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries for the year 1894 a return was given relating to works under the Sea Fisheries (Ireland) Act, 1888 (46 and 47 Vic., c. 26), up to the 31st March, 1895.

Since that time particulars of the yearly expenditure under the Act by the Commissioners of Public Works have been given in the Annual Reports of the Fishery Authorities.

The expenditure by the said Commissioners on Portavogie Harbour Works during the year ended 31st March, 1911, was £901 2s. 9d., none of which, however, was derived from the fund provided by the Act above mentioned.

### *Marine Superintendence.*

Since the date of our last report we have reported to the Customs Authorities three foreign steam trawlers for working in the extra territorial parts of areas in which we have prohibited steam trawling. The effect of such action is to render for a certain time the takes of the trawlers liable to confiscation if landed in the United Kingdom.

During the same period eighteen cases of illegal trawling by British vessels were dealt with, of which number 16 were by steam and 2 by sailing vessels.

The fines ranged from 10s. to £100, and together with the costs amounted to £1,021 4s. 8d. Two cases of alleged illegal trawling by steam vessels were dismissed.

The Department received great assistance from local fishermen in enforcing the By-Laws.

## INLAND FISHERIES.

### SALMON FISHERIES.

The salmon and trout fisheries in the year 1910, judging from the quantity carried over the Irish Railways, appear to have been less productive than in the preceding one; but were more productive than in any other of the past seven years.

The drift net fishing off the north and west coasts was very successful, although the product did not reach the proportions of that of 1909. We continue the figures given in our last Report showing the annual capture by these engines in the seas off Ireland between Roundstone, County Galway, and Portrush, County Antrim, since 1905:—

Year.	No. of fish landed.	Weight in cwts.
1905.	38,122	2,160
1906.	57,589	3,313
1907.	41,354	2,367
1908.	33,953	2,031
1909.	84,668	4,937
1910.	66,274	3,844

Of 25,864 boxes of salmon received during the year at Billingsgate, 7,570 were from Ireland. In the previous year out of a total of 27,997 boxes, 9,309 were from Ireland.

No sign of disease was observed in any of the Districts.

Elections of Conservators for the Dundalk, Drogheda and Waterville Districts took place during the year.

*Dublin.*

The condition of the fisheries of the Dublin District was considered by the Board of Conservators to be unsatisfactory—declining as compared with several years ago, with, perhaps, a slight improvement in the last year or two. The take of salmon and grilse by nets was less, and that of sea trout more, productive than in 1909. Up to seven or eight years ago there used to be, after the nets were taken off, a considerable run of small salmon in September and October. This run has been decreasing and is now practically non-existent; on the other hand, more fish go up the Liffey in February and March.

Salmon angling in the spring was fair; in the summer and autumn poor. Trout fishing in the Liffey has deteriorated.

The migration of smolts during April and May was above the average. There was another migration in August.

The weather was considered unfavourable to netting except at weirs, but favourable to angling up to the end of May.

Less grilse than salmon were taken.

No poisoning took place. Offences against the Fishery Laws have diminished.

The Department contributed the sum of £11 16s. 0d. to the funds of the Board of Conservators, being the equivalent of local subscriptions.

*Wexford.*

The fisheries of the Wexford District are improving. The capture showed a little increase as regards grilse and white trout, but as regards salmon was about the same as in the previous year. Angling was very fair. The weather was favourable to all classes of fishing.

Smolts ran in April, May and June, and again at the latter end of July.

No case of poisoning occurred, and offences against the Fishery Laws decreased.

*Waterford.*

The general state of the fisheries of the Waterford District was good and is improving. The take of salmon was greater in the fresh waters than in the previous year, but not quite so large in the tidal waters of the Barrow. Of late very few grilse ran before the close of the fishing season. Angling was good in the Suir and Nore and very good in the Barrow.

There was a run of smolts—larger than usual—from the end of March until May. In the Barrow a second migration was observed in October.

The weather during the first half of February, being fine, favoured the capture, and the floods during the latter half facilitated the run of fish. The first week of March was wet and

wild and little fishing was done. The latter part of the month was cold, but fine and favourable for netting and angling. April, May and June were favourable; July and August were wet, which left the upper waters high and well stocked with fish. September was favourable for angling.

A very large number of salmon were in the tideways after the close of November and December. A great number of fish—reported the largest for the last 30 years—ascended the tributaries. All the latter were full of salmon.

At Cahirpark Rod Fishery on the River Suir 74 fish, weighing altogether 659½ lbs., were taken; three of them weighing each over 20 lbs.

At Neddin's Water 82 fish, weighing altogether 435 lbs., were captured; seven of them weighing each over 20 lbs.

There were a few cases of lime poisoning in the District, but offences against the Fishery Laws diminished.

A grant of £90 was made by the Department to the Board of Conservators during the year.

#### *Lismore.*

The state of the fisheries of the Lismore District was also described as good and improving, and the capture was more productive than during the previous year. Angling was good below Fermoy during the months of February, March and April and above that place during May and June. It was only fair during the balance of the season. The weather was considered to be favourable.

In previous reports we gave comparisons between the annual captures at the Blackwater Fishery and an average for the 25 years ended 1899. This year the take of salmon and grilse was 15 per cent. below that average. Salmon was 27 per cent. below the average for nine years, 1891-1899, and grilse was 45 per cent. below the average for the same nine years.

The killing hatch in Lismore Weir was not used during the months of February, March and April, and the Tourin Nets were not fished.

The migration of smolts was larger than usual.

A good run of fish took place during the months of October and November in the main river only, and a big run took place in the tributaries at the end of November.

No case of poisoning occurred, and offences against the Fishery Laws diminished.

#### *Cork.*

The fisheries of the Cork Division of the Cork District were reported to have slightly improved owing to better protection. The capture showed a small increase. The angling had much improved.

There was a larger run than usual of smolts during the latter half of May.

It was thought that the weight of the fish was rather less than heretofore.

Two cases of poisoning with spurge on the Sullane River took place. Offences against the Fishery Laws were about the average.

The Department made a contribution of £250 to the funds of the Conservators.

*Cork (Bandon).*

The fisheries of the Bandon Division of the Cork District were good and improving, although the take was somewhat less than during the previous year, which, however, was an exceptionally good one.

Angling was good for the first three months of the season, but owing to continuous dry weather and low water it was not so afterwards.

The migration of smolts was about the average. It took place from the 1st to the 25th April.

It is said that the proportion of salmon to grilse taken was about four to one.

There was a fairly good run of salmon in November.

Some flax-water pollution occurred in this Division, and dynamite was used on three or four occasions, but, fortunately, little damage was caused thereby. Offences against the Fishery Laws were about the same as usual.

The Department contributed the sum of £30 to the funds of the Conservators.

*Skibbereen.*

The fisheries of the Skibbereen District are improving, although the takes were not so great as during the previous year. The salmon and grilse were of larger size.

The take of sea trout was about an average one.

The fish came about the middle of May, being much earlier than formerly.

Angling was bad.

The run of smolts, which took place in the month of May, was larger than during the previous year.

The weather was favourable for netting, but not so good for angling.

No case of poisoning occurred, and the Conservators had not to prosecute for illegal fishing in a single case during the year.

The Department made a contribution of £25 to the funds of the Conservators.

*Bantry.*

The fisheries of the Bantry District were about the same as during the previous year. The take of salmon and grilse by nets was more, and of sea trout less. Angling was bad.

The weather in general was considered to be favourable for both nets and rods.

There was an average run of smolts during April and May.

The proportion which the capture of grilse bears to that of salmon is said to be about 20 to 1.

No case of poisoning occurred, and offences against the Fishery Laws diminished.

The Department contributed a sum of £9 to the funds of the Conservators.

*Kenmare.*

The fisheries of the Kenmare District were said to have declined, the take of salmon and grilse by nets during the year having been less. The weather, however, was favourable.

Angling was bad owing to unfavourable weather.

In previous reports we gave comparisons between the annual capture at the Black-water Fishery, County Kerry, and an average for the 25 years ended 1899. This year the capture was 30 per cent. below that average.

The migration of smolts took place during March and April.

It is said that about six grilse are taken for every salmon.

The Roughty River was poisoned eight times by spurgo and twice by lime; the Slahony River three times by lime; the Awbeg River three times by lime. The Sheen River was also poisoned once.

There was an increase in offences against the Fishery Laws.

The Department contributed a sum of £60 to the funds of the Conservators.

*Waterville.*

The fisheries of the Waterville District were said to be in a good state and improving. The take was more productive. The angling was the best during the last fifteen years.

The weather was favourable.

The actual number of fish taken during the season at Waterville Weir was 522. In the three years, 1909 to 1907 the numbers were respectively, 776, 436 and 341.

The proportion which the capture of grilse bears to that of salmon is said to be one to five.

No case of poisoning occurred, but offences against the Fishery Laws showed an increase.

The Department contributed a sum of £50 to the funds of the Conservators.



*Killarney.*

From Killarney it is reported that the state of fisheries was fair and showing a slight improvement all round. The take by nets was about the same as during the previous year. In the spring fishing was good, but in the latter part of the season for grilse it fell away. Angling was fair. The weather was on the whole favourable. About four grilse are said to be taken for every salmon.

In November and December, during the past ten years, the run of salmon as spawners in the small rivers—where they can be observed—seems to have been declining; but this is not the case with grilse as spawners.

The take of salmon and grilse at the Laune Fishery below Kilmorglin Bridge was 29 per cent. under the average catch for the twenty-four years ended 1898. For several weeks in spring fishing was impossible owing to floods which carried numbers of salmon to the upper waters.

In August a pool in the River Brown Flesk was poisoned with lime. The offenders were detected; nineteen salmon and thirty-eight trout were seized. Fines of £15 and £5 10s. were imposed in the cases. Another pool in the same River was also poisoned. This is the case before referred to (see p. xi.) in which compensation under the Malicious Injuries Act was awarded.

Offences against the Fishery Laws were about an average.

The Department contributed a sum of £200 to the funds of the Conservators.

*Limerick.*

The general state of the salmon fisheries of the Limerick District was described as improving. The take of salmon during the year was greater and of grilse less than in the previous fishing season. Angling was the best known for the past twenty-six years.

At the New Garden, Hermitage, Prospect, Doonass, Woodlands, Summerhill, Worldsend, Castle, Rosehill and Erinagh Fisheries the total number of fish taken was 478.

The principal migration of smolts took place in April and May. There was also a run in October.

The weather was favourable to netting and most favourable to angling in spring, but not afterwards.

The proportion of grilse to salmon captured was about three to one.

There was a considerable run of salmon with every flood during the close season.

The following is an extract from a communication, dated 5th July, 1910, received from a gentleman who is well acquainted with the River Inny:—

“The past season has been remarkable for the very large numbers of small spring salmon in the River. The usual average

"of spring fish is about 14 lbs., this year it was only about 11 lbs.

"The number of fish in the River, both spring fish and grilse, seems to be much greater than usual."

A great many attempts were made to poison the Rivers Feale and Cashen, but only two were successful. Offences in general against the Fishery Laws decreased somewhat.

The Department contributed a sum of £400 to the funds of the Conservators, and a sum of £136 10s. to a Committee formed for the protection of the Rivers Feale and Cashen.

Grants of £50, £13 6s. 1d. and £30 were also made, respectively, to the Lough Derg Fisheries Society, the Westmeath Lakes Fish Preservation Society, and the Lough Sheelin Trout Protection Association.

The Department also expended a sum of £9 11s. 3d. in connection with the steam launch "Viola," employed by the Conservators on protection work, and purchased a boat at a cost of £5 15s. for the use of the Constabulary in connection with the protection of the fisheries of Lough Derg.

#### *Galway.*

The salmon fisheries of the Galway District were said to be poor and declining. They were less productive in 1910 than during the previous year. Fish appeared later in the rivers. A less number of salmon were taken by red and line in the Galway River; but angling was fair in the other waters.

The weather was on the whole unfavourable.

The run of smelts occurred in May, and was smaller than usual.

It is said that the proportion of grilse to salmon captured is about four to one.

There was no proved case of poisoning. Offences against the Fishery Laws are said to have increased.

The Department contributed a sum of £50 to the funds of the Conservators, and sum of £15 and £25, respectively to the Lough Mask and Carra Fishery Society and the Lough Corrib Association.

#### *Cannemara.*

The general state of the salmon fisheries in the Cannemara District was described as declining. Angling was fair. The weather, on the whole, was unfavourable.

Smelts migrated in April and May. The run was an average one.

The grilse and salmon captured were in the proportion of about three to one.

No case of poisoning occurred, but offences in general against the Fishery Laws were much the same as usual.

*Ballinakill.*

The Ballinakill District fisheries were said to be bad and declining, the take having been less than during the previous season. Angling, however, was good.

The weather was unfavourable for netting but favourable for angling.

Spring fish are reported to have come into the rivers much earlier than for the past twenty years. Two runs of smolts took place, the principal one being during January, February and March.

The number of grilse taken is said to be twice that of salmon.

No case of poisoning occurred, and offences against the Fishery Laws have not shown any increase.

The Department contributed the sum of £10 towards the funds of the Conservators.

*Bangor.*

From the Bangor District it was also reported that the state of the salmon fisheries was unsatisfactory and declining. The take by nets was less than in 1909 although the weather was favourable. Angling was fairly good in the early part of the season, but, owing to dry weather, not so good afterwards.

The fish are said to have appeared in the rivers later than usual.

The run of smolts was above the average. It took place between 20th April and 15th May.

The number of grilse taken is said to be twice that of salmon.

No poisoning took place, and offences against the Fishery Laws diminished.

The Department contributed the sum of £15 to the funds of the Conservators.

*Ballina.*

The Ballina fisheries of 1910 were reported to be below the average. They are improving. The take by nets was considerably less than during the previous year. Angling was not good. The weather was unfavourable generally to all classes of fishing.

The capture at the Moy fishery was 56 per cent. below the average for the 25 years ended 1899. This fishery has not, it is understood, paid its protection and working expenses for two years.

The run of smolts took place between April and June.

No case of poisoning occurred.

Offences against the Fishery Laws increased during the annual close season.

The Department offered a contribution of £250 to the funds of the Conservators. The amount was paid in the year 1911.

*Sligo.*

From the Sligo District it is reported that the fisheries of both the Ballisodare and Sligo Rivers were declining. The capture

of salmon was about the same as during the previous year, but hardly any grilse were taken. Angling was fairly good all round.

The weather conditions were favourable for netting and fairly good for angling.

In general about five grilse to one salmon are said to be taken.

The size of the fish was smaller than in previous years.

No case of poisoning is reported.

Offences against the Fishery Laws were much the same as in former years.

The Department contributed £20 to the funds of the Conservators, and £10 to the Lough Arrow Fish Preservation Society.

#### *Ballyshannon.*

The fisheries of the Ballyshannon District were not nearly so good as during the previous year. The take of salmon and grilse both by nets and rods was less, but the sea trout fisheries were more productive. The weather was unfavourable.

Smolts migrated between the middle of April and the end of May.

Salmon and grilse were captured in about equal numbers this season.

No case of poisoning occurred, and offences against the Fishery Laws diminished.

The Department contributed the sum of £23 to the funds of the Conservators.

#### *Letterkenny.*

The Letterkenny District salmon fisheries were good and improving. Nets were more productive than during the previous season and angling was very good. The weather was on the whole favourable.

It is said that about six grilse to one salmon are taken. It was thought that the average weight of salmon had increased this season.

A few cases of flax-water pollution occurred, and offences in general against the Fishery Laws showed a slight increase.

#### *Londonderry.*

The fisheries of the Londonderry District were scarcely so good as during the year 1909. The nets were hardly so productive. Angling was fair.

The weather was said to be favourable to drift netting at sea, unfavourable to draft netting in the tidal waters, and rather unfavourable for angling.

Smolts migrated from the middle of March to the middle of June. Several migrations were observed.

The heaviest runs of fish during the year take place in September and October.

A great many fish were killed by dynamite in the Rivers Roe and Faughan.

Flax-water pollution occurred, but its effect was less this year, as the rivers were almost constantly in flood when the flax-dams were opened.

Offences in general against the Fishery Laws were much the same as usual.

#### *Coleraine.*

The general state of the salmon fisheries in the Coleraine District were said to be not good and declining. Netting was less productive. The weather was unfavourable for it in June, but was otherwise fair. Angling was good in July and August, but during the remainder of the season was very poor. The fish were said to have arrived in the rivers about a fortnight later than usual.

The smolts migrated with every fresh during April, May, and June, and the principal run was larger than the average.

About three grilse to one salmon are said to have been taken.

One case of poisoning by lime took place. A fine of £5 was imposed on the offender.

Over 30 cases of flax-water pollution were prosecuted, and fines varying from one to five shillings were imposed.

Offences in general against the Fishery Laws remain much as usual.

The Department expended £14 9s. 6d. in the purchase of trout fry for this District.

#### *Ballycastle.*

The fisheries of the Ballycastle District were said to have been fair although the season was hardly up to the average. The take by nets was less on the whole. Angling was good from February to the middle of May, but was indifferent afterwards.

It was considered that the presence of peat water in the river was the chief cause of the poor fishing towards the end of the season.

The run of smolts took place from the end of April to the 15th June, and it was considered rather above the average. About the middle of July a fair migration was also observed in the Bush River.

A good run of fish took place from the middle of November to the end of December.

No case of poisoning occurred, and offences against the Fishery Laws slightly increased.

#### *Dundalk.*

The Dundalk salmon fisheries were satisfactory during the year, although less productive and said to be declining. Angling was good in the early part of the season, but not so afterwards.

The migration of smolts—which was smaller than usual—occurred between 1st March and 31st May.

A very large run of salmon took place in October and November. There were six cases of flax-water pollution.

Offences in general against the Fishery Laws diminished.

### *Drogheda.*

The fisheries of the Drogheda District were described as declining, and the take by nets was less than during the previous season. Angling was good at Slane, Boonpare, and Stackallen; bad elsewhere.

An average migration of smolts took place.

No case of poisoning occurred, but offences in general against the Fishery Laws increased.

The estimated output of salmon and trout fry from hatcheries during the season 1910-11 was as follows:—

Salmon, 6,767,000 (including 210,000 derived from German ova); White Trout, 208,000; Brown Trout, 1,110,800.

The corresponding figures for the previous year were:—

Salmon, 8,825,500 (including 21,000 derived from German ova); White Trout, 221,000; Brown Trout, 443,000.

The southern hatcheries were not quite so well stocked as in the previous year, but, on the other hand, the most important northern hatcheries showed an increased output.

The hatchery at Black Castle on the Boyne, which is usually responsible for about one million salmon fry, was not working this season.

The increase in the number of Brown Trout fry liberated is mainly due to the excellent management of the new hatchery at Oughterard.

The weather conditions were favourable for natural spawning and for the liberation of hatchery fry.

### EEL FISHERIES.

The engines licensed for the capture of eels in 1910 consisted of 63 coghills and 342 gags or eyes.

The railway returns indicate that the eel fisheries were not so productive as heretofore.

The value of the eels despatched to Manchester from the Wexford District has been estimated at £30. The principal runs took place in April, May and June.

In the Waterford District the take was not so good as in the previous year as floods caused the eels to run before the fishing season opened. The principal runs took place in June, July and

October. Nets in weirs, and to a small extent long lines and spillers, were the engines used. About 40 persons took part in the fishing.

Six men found employment for a short time in the Lismore District catching eels. About £20 worth was sent to Billingsgate.

From the Limerick District it is reported that the eel fisheries were good. The value of the eel export has been roughly estimated to reach from £6,000 to £8,000 a year. Possibly about 150 persons are employed in the commercial eel fisheries. Line fishing by the public in the electoral division of "F," which comprises the part of the River Shannon and its tributaries above the Bridge of Banagher, is extensive. There are over 150 boats engaged. The average length of the engines used by each boat would be about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles. The fishing lasts from March to October.

The product of the eel fisheries of the Galway District is said to have been an average one last year, and gave employment to about 84 people. Nets and long lines were used. The larger part of the take is sent to England. The principal runs took place in October, November, and December.

About £40 worth of eels were sent away from Connemara. Two persons were employed in the fisheries.

The capture in the Ballina District was about the same as in the previous season. Three persons take part in these fisheries on a large scale. The total produce, which was sent to Billingsgate, might be worth between £400 and £500.

Twelve or fourteen persons took part in the commercial eel fishing of the Sligo District. The capture was despatched to Billingsgate. The principal run of eels took place in October and November.

Probably about twenty people use nets for eels in the Ballyshannon District and send their captures to England. The season under review was a little better than the previous one.

The eel fishing in the Coleraine District was fair. The principal runs took place in September, October and November—the heaviest in the latter month. Coghills in weirs, long lines, and nets were used. The catch, estimated at between £5,000 and £6,000, was mostly sent to English towns.

About 50 men were employed at the Bann Eel Fisheries and about 250 worked long lines in Lough Neagh.

Eel fishing is carried on in the Drogheda and Dundalk Districts by nets and weirs. The product is mostly exported to England. About £120 worth was sent from the Dundalk District.

## POLLEN FISHERIES.

The Pollen Fisheries in Lough Neagh during last year were less productive than in 1909.

During the early part of the season some large fish were taken which realised good prices, but on the whole the take was far below the average.

The greater portion of the fish are sent to the principal English markets, and only about one-fifth retained for home consumption.

There were 46 licences issued for Pollen Trammel Nets and 137 licences for Pollen Draft Nets, producing a licence duty of £251 10s.

There are about 900 persons employed and depending on the fishing industry in Lough Neagh.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

WM. SPOTSWOOD GREEN,

*Chief Inspector of Fisheries.*

E. W. L. HOLT,

*Scientific Adviser and Inspector of Fisheries.*

M. P. DOWLING,

*Inspector of Fisheries.*

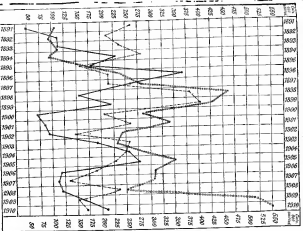
Department of Agriculture  
and Technical Instruction for Ireland,  
(Fisheries Branch),

10th day of October, 1911.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR  
IRELAND.

Diagram illustrating the fluctuations in the Irish Mackerel and Herring  
fisheries during the years 1901-1910



# APPENDIX TO THE REPORT

ON THE

## SEA & INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND

FOR THE YEAR 1910.

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## APPENDIX

## STATEMENT of the Total Quantity and Value of the Fish returned with that landed

	North Coast.				East Coast.			
	Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
Brill, . . . . .	1	—	1	—	272	201	453	448
Sole, . . . . .	57	20	281	132	888	1,067	3,579	4,110
Turbot, . . . . .	3	1	11	2	206	344	1,705	1,400
Total Prime Fish, . .	61	20	293	134	1,556	1,672	5,737	5,958
Cod, . . . . .	3,470	2,712	1,360	770	14,831	14,812	30,438	10,613
Conger Eel, . . . . .	35	42	20	24	7,115	8,201	2,600	3,309
Haddock, . . . . .	607	1,270	202	555	8,198	8,902	6,036	6,738
Hake, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	8,027	8,286	6,368	6,690
Herrings, . . . . .	285,114	268,238	75,108	75,432	106,770	185,478	53,258	44,733
Ling, . . . . .	208	140	35	22	4,938	8,201	1,880	2,390
Mackerel, . . . . .	3,253	2,714	581	751	6,027	5,135	1,175	1,255
Pike, . . . . .	2,233	1,201	2,190	1,106	6,479	0,015	6,850	0,087
Ray or Skate, . . . .	1,093	605	289	160	8,705	9,250	2,281	2,356
Syates, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whiting, . . . . .	64	48	41	25	8,147	10,452	5,477	6,810
All other, except Shell Fish, . .	2,305	2,514	404	523	9,648	11,550	5,235	5,806
Total of all Fish, save Shell Fish, . .	208,532	279,682	80,502	79,784	280,836	278,220	107,370	100,621
SHELL FISH:	No.	No.			No.	No.		
Crabs (returned by collectors of statistics), . . . . .	58,234	60,237	157	201	70,445	160,367	201	382
Do. (additional information), . . . .	80,852	28,690	537	164	31,957	13,260	255	125
Lobsters (returned by collectors of statistics), . . . . .	47,830	51,579	1,274	2,460	82,405	47,370	3,119	1,805
Do. (additional information), . . . .	47,684	51,161	1,527	1,612	09,347	76,134	2,679	2,561
Mussels (returned by collectors of statistics), . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1,815	2,174	142	130
Do. (additional information), . . . .	35	30	2	2	3,865	550	316	53
Oysters (returned by collectors of statistics), . . . . .	—	—	—	—	40,728	20,687	75	65
Do. (additional information), . . . .	—	—	—	—	202,814	107,504	3,301	3,839
Other Shell Fish (returned by collectors of statistics), . . . . .	—	464	—	67	3,620	1,372	1,580	573
Do. (additional information), . . . .	241	220	44	54	3,175	3,558	563	554
Total of Shell Fish, . .	—	—	3,561	4,650	—	—	12,650	9,587
Grand Total, . . . . .	—	—	84,063	84,434	—	—	120,020	110,208

## No. 1.

as landed on the Irish Coasts during the Year 1910 as compared during 1909.

South Coast.				West Coast.				Total.			
Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.		Quantity.		Value.	
1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.
Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£	Cwts.	Cwts.	£	£
54	74	129	163	36	110	63	189	303	445	637	869
563	443	1,643	2,038	1,055	1,348	4,640	5,704	2,363	2,837	10,143	11,072
63	67	259	291	204	336	893	1,458	665	748	2,868	3,141
490	554	2,022	2,470	1,265	1,794	5,506	7,351	3,392	4,090	13,648	15,913
549	1,270	357	763	5,115	8,781	1,753	3,122	23,065	27,575	13,841	15,277
196	279	62	120	362	1,183	154	427	7,798	9,985	2,965	3,880
239	371	185	296	7,427	6,400	4,105	3,661	16,561	16,073	10,648	11,420
36	153	51	89	641	637	275	285	9,224	9,070	6,094	7,050
42,625	25,983	10,551	6,289	23,071	37,505	8,788	16,092	550,590	517,262	147,763	136,840
491	661	256	443	1,245	2,332	577	932	6,877	11,544	2,764	3,837
176,323	166,797	37,000	33,439	170,209	150,078	46,238	30,935	395,802	320,724	84,994	75,369
1,814	1,860	2,031	2,118	2,676	2,769	2,304	2,913	12,032	11,342	13,471	12,223
105	116	34	23	616	1,548	142	363	10,519	11,618	2,696	2,021
1,373	2,823	231	487	39	39	14	5	1,412	2,858	247	493
1,652	1,394	571	402	3,003	2,374	1,320	1,255	13,760	14,786	7,699	8,492
3,131	4,451	1,429	1,838	3,850	6,376	1,900	2,060	18,943	24,000	9,058	11,232
220,034	200,847	54,840	48,851	232,048	228,334	73,483	73,331	1,041,351	903,083	310,506	304,937
No.	No.			No.	No.			No.	No.	No.	
9,612	13,701	76	111	4,879	3,067	30	13	138,170	213,402	454	797
6,032	7,073	42	70	3,556	5,083	30	26	123,717	47,622	873	385
152,739	77,870	5,628	2,804	195,366	226,833	3,862	7,001	408,376	445,632	12,323	13,870
163,341	215,542	5,532	7,698	564,536	483,903	17,87	15,841	824,098	820,500	27,636	27,102
Cwts.	Cwts.			Cwts.	Cwts.			Cwts.	Cwts.		
160	15	36	3	23,441	35,780	2,845	2,347	25,416	37,978	3,023	2,499
130	-	25	-	699	641	56	31	5,029	1,227	369	86
No.	No.			No.	No.			No.	No.		
38,178	57,834	109	151	512,847	378,743	968	1,427	600,777	966,204	1,081	1,643
3,024	902	13	5	328,797	403,602	1,138	1,320	2,416,545	2,430,243	5,052	5,164
Cwts.	Cwts.			Cwts.	Cwts.			Cwts.	Cwts.		
4,103	4,857	701	1,259	7,241	9,033	1,334	1,276	14,429	13,651	3,644	3,175
2,655	1,064	830	356	12,300	18,792	2,199	3,468	13,874	23,034	3,643	4,102
-	-	12,463	11,547	-	-	30,307	32,780	-	-	59,139	58,804
-	-	67,243	60,396	-	-	103,795	106,111	-	-	375,630	303,891

## APPENDIX No. 2.

Comparison between the years 1910 and 1909 in respect to quantities, values, and average prices of the different kinds of sea fish landed in Ireland.

*Brill*.—The total capture of brill in 1910 was 363 cwts., valued at £637, as compared with 445 cwts., valued at £800, in 1909.

The average price per cwt. in 1910 was £1 15s. 1½d., and in 1909 about £1 15s. 1½d.

*Sales*.—The total capture of soles in 1910 was 2,363 cwts., valued at £10,143, as compared with 2,887 cwts., valued at £11,972 in 1909.

The average price in 1910 was £4 5s. 10½d. per cwt., and in 1909 £4 2s. 1½d. per cwt.

*Turbot*.—The total capture of turbot in 1910 was 606 cwts., valued at £2,868, as compared with 748 cwts., valued at £3,141, in 1909.

The average price in 1910 was £4 6s. 1½d. per cwt., and in 1909 £4 3s. 1½d. per cwt.

*Cod*.—The total capture of cod in 1910 was 23,965 cwts., valued at £13,941, as compared with 27,575 cwts., valued at £15,277, in 1909.

The average price per cwt. in 1910 was 11s. 7½d., and in 1909 11s. 0½d.

*Conger eel*.—The total capture of conger eel in 1910 was 7,708 cwts., valued at £2,965, as compared with 9,895 cwts., valued at £3,880, in 1909.

The average price per cwt. in 1910 was 7s. 8½d., and in 1909 7s. 10d.

*Haddock*.—The total capture of haddock in 1910 was 16,561 cwts., valued at £10,648, as compared with 16,973 cwts., valued at £11,420, in 1909.

The average price in 1910 was 12s. 10½d. per cwt., and in 1909 12s. 5½d.

*Hake*.—The total capture of hake in 1910 was 9,224 cwts., valued at £0,694, as compared with 9,076 cwts., valued at £7,050, in 1909.

The average price per cwt. in 1910 was 14s. 6½d., and in 1909 15s. 6½d.

*Herrings*.—The total capture of herrings in 1910 was 550,580 cwts., valued at £147,765.

In the previous year the total capture was 517,262 cwts., and the total value £136,840.

The average price in 1910 was 5s. 4½d. per cwt., and in 1909 5s. 3½d. per cwt.

*Ling*.—The total capture of ling in 1910 was 6,877 cwts., valued at £2,764, as compared with 11,514 cwts., valued at £3,837 in 1909.

The average price per cwt. in 1910 was 8s. 0½d., and in 1909 6s. 7½d.

*Mackerel*.—The total capture of mackerel in 1910 was 365,802 cwts., valued at £84,994. In the previous year the total capture was 330,724 cwts., valued at £75,300. The average price per cwt. in 1910 was 4s. 7½d. and in 1909 4s. 7d.

*Plaice*.—The total capture of plaice in 1910 was 12,602 cwts., valued at £13,471, as compared with 11,842 cwts., valued at £12,223, in 1909.

The average price per cwt. was £1 1s. 4½d. in 1910, and £1 0s. 7½d. in 1909.

*Ray or Skate*.—The total capture of ray or skate in 1910 was 10,519 cwts. valued at £2,696, as compared with 11,618 cwts., valued at £2,921 in 1909.

The average price per cwt. in 1910 was 5s. 1½d., and in 1909 5s. 0½d.

*Sprats*.—The total capture of sprats in 1910 was 1,412 cwts., valued at £247. In the previous year the total capture was 2,858 cwts., valued at £492. The average price per cwt. in 1910 was 3s. 6d., and in 1909 3s. 5½d.

*Whiting.*—The total capture of whiting in 1910 was 13,766 cwts., valued at £7,609, as compared with 14,766 cwts., valued at £8,492, in 1909.

The average price per cwt. in 1910 was 11s. 6½d., and in 1909 11s. 6d.

*Other kinds (not including shell fish).*—The total capture in 1910 was 18,943 cwts., valued at £9,038, as compared with 24,900 cwts., valued at £11,232, in 1909.

The average price per cwt. in 1910 was 9s. 6½d., and in 1909 9s. 0½d.

#### Shell Fish.

*Oysters.*—The returns received show that about 9,628 hundreds of oysters were taken off the public beds in 1910, and that the value thereof was £2,380. The figures for the previous year were 12,374 hundreds, and £3,141.

From the private beds, so far as returns are obtainable, about 14,319 hundreds of oysters were lifted. The value of these is estimated at £3,553. The figures for the previous year were 14,465 hundreds, and £3,587.

See also Appendices No. 13, p. 45, and No. 18, p. 60.

*Lobsters.*—The returns received show that about 103,607 dozens of lobsters were captured in 1910, and that their value was £40,959. The figures for the previous year were 105,371 dozens, and £40,972.

See also Appendix No. 10, p. 40.

*Crabs.*—The returns received show that about 22,241 dozens of crabs were taken in 1910, and that their value was about £1,329. The figures for the previous year were 21,707 dozens and £1,182.

See also Appendix No. 11, p. 42.

*Mussels.*—The returns received show that the weight of the mussels taken this year was 1,522 tons, and that the value thereof was about £3,422. The previous year's figures were 1,960 tons, and £2,566.

See also Appendix No. 14, p. 48.

*Cockles.*—The returns received show that about 33,138 gallons of cockles were picked in 1910, and that their value was about £687. The figures for the previous year were 37,998 gallons, and £958.

See also Appendix No. 15, p. 50.

*Periwinkles.*—The returns received show that the weight of periwinkles taken this year was about 1,447 tons, and that the value thereof was £5,065. The figures for the previous year were 1,722 tons, and £6,025.

See also Appendix No. 16, p. 52.

*Shrimps.*—Shrimping is not largely followed around the Irish coast. The cases mentioned in Appendix No. 12, page 44, are the only ones in which reports came to hand that shrimps had been taken. It is estimated that the value was £170. The figure for the previous year was about £354.

The total value of the shell fish, as furnished in the returns for 1910 is estimated at £59,130 as against £58,864 for 1909.

## APPENDIX

## ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM COAST-GUARD of the NUMBER of

## TABLE No. 1.—REGISTERED, UNREGISTERED, and UNCLASSIFIED

No.	NAME OF DIVISION.	Divisional Officer.]	Society engaged					
			First Class.			Second Class.		
			Women.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Men.	Boys.
1	Kingstown, . . .	E. A. Thomas, Comm., R.N., . . .	38	239	27	43	140	-
2	Wicklow, . . .	M. S. Puley, Lieut., R.N., . . .	25	192	8	74	226	-
3	Wexford, . . .	J. F. Chickster, Lieut., R.N., . . .	1	5	-	39	145	1
4	Trimore, . . .	F. Pierce, Lieut., R.N., . . .	-	-	-	29	88	1
5	Youghal, . . .	James Brookling, Esq., . . .	-	-	-	20	113	-
6	Queenstown, . . .	R. S. Gwatkins-Williams, Comm., R.N., . . .	5	19	-	33	79	2
7	Kinsale, . . .	John A. Gregory, Lieut., R.N., . . .	14	80	13	40	166	4
8	Skibbereen, . . .	Patrick Spencer, Lieut., R.N., . . .	30	135	15	30	84	2
9	Castletown, . . .	F. W. Atkins, Esq., . . .	2	8	-	-	-	-
10	Valentia, . . .	H. B. Heathcote, Lieut., R.N., . . .	1	7	-	14	74	-
11	Disale, . . .	E. Johnson, Esq., . . .	23	94	1	70	229	5
12	Kilkeel, . . .	W. B. Hankin, Esq., . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Galway, . . .	Charles Radford, Esq. C.O., . . .	43	213	21	61	338	4
14	Kesh, . . .	John Carvin, Esq., . . .	-	-	-	5	16	-
15	Belmullet, . . .	G. G. Codrington, Lieut., R.N., . . .	-	-	-	1	2	-
16	Pullenvilla, . . .	Samuel Pearce, Esq., . . .	-	-	-	11	22	-
17	Sligo, . . .	George Kerr, Esq., . . .	-	-	-	39	148	-
18	Killybegs, . . .	Loe Connell, Esq., . . .	3	10	-	41	216	-
19	Bathmullen, . . .	Paul Ives, Lieut., R.N., . . .	2	6	-	38	180	-
20	Moyle, . . .	Francis W. R. Hewitt, Lieut., R.N., . . .	-	-	-	53	190	-
21	Ballycastle, Antrim, . . .	G. H. Morrison, Esq., . . .	2	9	-	89	124	9
22	Carrickfergus, . . .	William C. Castle, Lieut., R.N., . . .	-	-	-	37	68	-
23	Donaghadee, . . .	Gerald Dunt, Lieut., R.N., . . .	4	16	1	74	245	13
24	Newcastle, . . .	A. Kirke, Lieut., R.N., . . .	20	117	16	30	43	-
25	Dundalk, . . .	William Lewis, Esq., . . .	1	6	-	45	227	-
26	Malahide, . . .	E. Huxford, Acting Divisional Officer	11	58	2	11	34	-
		Totals for 1910, . . .	226	1,264	104	603	3,038	40
		Do. 1909, . . .	261	1,433	104	642	3,284	28

No. 3.

VESSELS, BOATS, and CREWS engaged in the SEA FISHERIES in 1910.

VESSELS that fished during the Year 1910.

In Fishing.												No.
Third Class.			Open row boats of 18 feet keel and upwards, and canoes of 18 feet and upwards over all.			Open row boats of less than 18 feet keel, and canoes of less than 18 feet over all.			Totals.			
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	
16	41	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	420	28	1
1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	422	8	2
1	3	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	63	165	1	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	88	1	4
2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	120	-	5
2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	161	2	6
2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	241	20	7
2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	377	17	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	81	-	10
167	598	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	590	831	0	11
-	-	-	19	57	-	14	41	2	33	98	2	12
3	10	-	4	32	-	-	-	-	111	478	25	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	16	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	15
10	22	-	2	12	-	-	-	-	23	56	-	16
16	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	206	-	17
5	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	251	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	169	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	54	193	-	20
1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88	145	9	21
4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	74	-	22
21	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	310	13	23
11	23	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	183	21	24
16	30	-	-	-	-	12	13	-	74	256	-	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	92	2	26
290	800	7	25	81	-	39	67	2	1,472	5,238	158	
213	633	6	25	81	-	12	16	10	1,453	5,177	208	



## APPENDIX

## ABSTRACT OF RETURNS FROM COAST-GUARD OF THE NUMBER OF

TABLE NO. 1.—REGISTERED, UNREGISTERED, AND UNCLASSED

No.	NAME OF DIVISION.	Divisional Officer.	Partially exempt								
			First Class.			Second Class.			Third Class.		
			Yachts.	Men.	Boys.	Yachts.	Men.	Boys.	Yachts.	Men.	Boys.
1	Kingsdown.	R. A. Thomas, Commr., R.N.	-	-	-	11	42	-	1	2	-
2	Wicklow.	M. S. Pasley, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	27	95	-	9	30	-
3	Wexford.	J. F. Chichester, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	38	134	2	1	6	-
4	Tramore.	F. Pierce, Lieut., R.N.	1	4	-	36	80	1	12	23	-
5	Youghal.	James Breckling, Esq.	-	-	-	11	45	-	13	45	-
6	Quinstown.	R. S. Gwynne-Williams, Commr., R.N.	-	-	-	15	37	-	11	32	-
7	Kinsale.	John A. Gregory, Lieut., R.N.	7	23	7	72	363	5	35	95	1
8	Skibbereen.	Patrick Spencer, Lieut., R.N.	45	304	11	227	890	4	50	207	9
9	Castletown.	F. W. Atkins, Esq.	1	6	-	182	913	1	143	537	3
10	Valentia.	H. R. Heathcote, Lieut., R.N.	3	18	-	123	637	-	65	314	-
11	Dingle.	R. Johnson, Esq.	-	-	-	23	91	-	43	142	-
12	Kilkee.	W. B. Hankin, Esq.	-	-	-	2	5	-	8	25	-
13	Galway.	Charles Bedford, Esq., C.O.	7	43	2	265	856	36	308	820	14
14	Keel.	John Carvin, Esq.	3	16	-	49	263	1	166	707	-
15	Behaniet.	G. G. Coddington, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	33	132	-	143	480	-
16	Pullenvilla.	Samuel Pearce, Esq.	-	-	-	5	30	-	15	65	-
17	Sligo.	George Kerr, Esq.	-	-	-	28	132	-	26	79	-
18	Killybegs.	Let Connell, Esq.	12	71	-	276	1,281	-	26	162	-
19	Bathmullen.	Paul Irwin, Lieut., R.N.	56	336	-	223	844	9	13	34	-
20	Malville.	Francis W. R. Hewitt, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	103	520	-	1	3	-
21	Ballycastle (Antrim).	G. H. Merfman, Esq.	-	-	-	36	76	2	13	20	2
22	Castletown.	Wm. C. Castle, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	11	26	5	32	71	9
23	Dunblane.	Gerald Dunst, Lieut., R.N.	14	75	9	46	83	1	17	26	-
24	Newcastle.	A. Kirk, Lieut., R.N.	16	93	3	132	254	2	36	66	4
25	Dundalk.	William Lewis, Esq.	-	-	-	70	233	4	29	84	-
26	Malahide.	H. Huxford, Acting Divisional Officer.	-	-	-	12	23	1	19	21	-
Totals for 1910.			165	994	32	2,863	7,800	74	1,222	4,038	42
Do. 1909.			152	963	27	2,166	8,479	115	1,429	4,066	32

No. 3—continued.

VESSELS, BOATS, and CREWS engaged in the SEA FISHERIES in 1910.

VESSELS that fished during the Year 1910.

In Fishing.									Grand Totals of all engaged in 1910.			No.
Open row boats of 16 feet keel and upwards and canoes of 12 feet and upwards over all.			Open row boats of less than 12 feet keel and canoes of less than 12 feet over all.			Totals.						
Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	12	44	-	109	484	28	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	36	125	-	138	547	8	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	39	140	2	92	305	2	3
1	3	-	3	6	3	52	122	4	82	210	3	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	24	90	-	55	210	-	5
-	-	-	1	1	-	27	70	-	67	171	2	6
6	23	-	16	38	4	128	492	17	184	723	27	7
-	-	-	8	18	-	330	1,329	24	382	1,696	41	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	324	1,418	4	325	1,454	4	9
18	110	-	49	128	-	261	1,204	-	276	1,287	-	10
11	32	-	-	-	-	62	245	-	343	1,064	9	11
101	284	-	23	25	-	124	387	-	167	465	2	12
222	545	14	141	363	12	643	2,657	75	1,664	3,130	103	13
7	28	-	11	23	-	238	697	1	249	1,098	1	14
35	155	-	6	24	-	224	580	-	225	802	-	15
37	268	-	2	8	-	59	350	-	82	426	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	48	221	-	103	617	-	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	314	1,454	-	362	1,705	-	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	290	1,264	9	324	1,323	6	19
-	-	-	6	6	8	112	539	5	169	722	5	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	47	98	4	139	261	13	21
-	-	-	19	29	5	62	120	10	103	262	19	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	71	184	10	179	494	23	23
-	-	-	7	2	2	191	420	11	242	693	32	24
-	-	-	1	1	-	100	320	4	174	576	4	25
-	-	-	-	-	-	31	44	1	53	130	5	26
441	1,467	14	259	512	31	4,130	15,121	180	5,652	20,329	351	
475	1,320	16	261	673	27	4,323	16,260	227	5,970	21,787	445	

## APPENDIX NO. 8—continued.

TABLE NO. 2.—RETURN of BOATS that did NOT Fish during the Year.

DIVISION.	1st Class Vessels.	2nd Class Vessels.	3rd Class Vessels.	Open row boats of 18 feet keel and upwards and canoes of 18 feet and over all.	Open row boats of less than 18 feet keel and canoes of less than 18 feet over all.	Total.
1 Kingstown, . . .	—	7	2	—	—	9
2 Wicklow, . . .	24	38	6	—	—	68
3 Wexford, . . .	1	7	1	—	2	11
4 Tramore, . . .	1	13	1	—	—	15
5 Youghal, . . .	—	12	4	—	2	18
6 Queenstown, . . .	1	5	2	—	—	8
7 Kinsale, . . .	5	26	11	—	2	44
8 Sittibereen, . . .	15	52	20	—	—	87
9 Castletown, . . .	—	12	5	—	—	17
10 Valentia, . . .	—	30	23	—	—	53
11 Dingle, . . .	1	5	13	1	—	20
12 Kilkee, . . .	—	4	—	7	—	11
13 Galway, . . .	2	17	5	5	4	33
14 Keel, . . .	—	10	135	—	—	145
15 Belmullet, . . .	1	7	35	2	—	45
16 Pulleniva, . . .	—	6	15	4	—	25
17 Sligo, . . .	—	34	22	—	—	56
18 Killybegs, . . .	1	34	12	—	—	47
19 Rathmullen, . . .	4	51	12	—	—	67
20 Moville, . . .	—	31	—	—	—	31
21 Ballycastle, Antrim, . . .	1	25	8	—	—	34
22 Carrickfergus, . . .	—	23	10	—	7	40
23 Donaghadee, . . .	—	19	—	—	—	19
24 Newcastle, . . .	1	29	7	—	—	37
25 Dundalk, . . .	—	43	16	—	3	62
26 Malahide, . . .	1	4	6	—	—	11
Total, . . .	59	544	371	19	20	1,013

## APPENDIX No. 8—continued.

TABLE No. 3.—REVENUE OF MOTOR FISHERY BOATOWNERS IN IRELAND IN THE YEAR 1910.

Boat Tonnage.	Fishes.	Fishes captured in									
		Coastal and Inland Fishes.	Coastal Fishes.	Coastal Fishes.	Coastal Fishes.	Coastal Fishes.	Coastal Fishes.	Coastal Fishes.	Coastal Fishes.	Coastal Fishes.	Coastal Fishes.
Over 10 tons, . . . . .	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
" 10 tons and not exceeding 15 tons, . . . . .	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	1
" 5 " " " 10 tons, . . . . .	11	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Not exceeding 5 tons, . . . . .	20	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1

APPENDIX  
SPRING MACKEREL

No.	Places where Fish are landed.	Collecting Stations.	Date when Fishing may be said to have commenced.	Date when Fishing may be said to have ended.	Quantity captured.
1	Howth, . . .	Howth, . . .	—	—	Cwts. 680
2	Dunmore East, . .	Dunmore East . .	—	—	772
3	Dungarvan . . .	Belvick Head . .	10th June,	22nd July,	270
4	Ballycotton . . .	Ballycotton, . . .	11th May,	10th July,	763½
5	Kinsale, . . .	Upper Cove, . .	1st April,	21st June,	19,505
6	Union Hall and Glandore	Union Hall, . .	9th April,	27th July,	9,608
7	Castletownend, . .	Castletownend, . .	1st April,	31st July,	3,181
8	Baltimore, . . .	Baltimore, . . .	18th April,	16th July,	28,417
9	Schull and Cape Clear, .	Schull, . . .	25th April,	20th July,	3,073
10	Castletown Berehaven, .	Castletown Berehaven, .	18th April,	16th July,	12,854
11	Garnish and Dunsey, .	Garnish and Dunsey, .	1st March,	16th July,	2,177
12	Ballycrovane, Ushan, Cod Head, Derryvegil, Cleadrin, Gortahig, Killeatharine, Ardgroon, Gurteen and Travarna.	Ballycrovane, . .	Beginning of April.	Middle of June.	1,578
13	Portmagee, . . .	Portmagee, . . .	12th May,	16th July,	8,640
14	Valentia Harbour, .	Knightstown, . .	11th April,	23rd July,	29,174
15	Dingle and Ballymore, .	Dingle, . . .	1st March,	31st July,	10,160
16	Minard West & Annacost,	Dingle, . . .	May,	July,	380
17	Dooneen and Ballydavid,	Ballynagall, . . .	April, .	July, .	2,480
18	Brandon Creek, . .	Brandon Creek, . .	27th March,	14th May,	800
19	Brandon Quay, . .	Brandon Quay, . .	27th April,	16th June,	1,167½
20	Fenit, . . .	Fenit, . . .	13th April,	11th June,	1,307
21	Kilronan, . . .	North Arran, . .	14th April,	19th July,	4,821
22	Roundstone, . . .	Roundstone, . . .	23rd April,	31st July, .	5,400
23	Dunkeloughan and Buncrana,	Dunkeloughan, . .	30th April,	26th July,	7,000
24	Claggan, . . .	Claggan, . . .	18th April,	10th July,	11,515
25	Boffa and neighbouring islands.	Inishboffa, . . .	Middle of April,	12th July,	2,800
26	Porturlin, . . .	Porturlin, . . .	1st April,	31st May,	540
27	Portlaoigh, . . .	Portlaoigh, . . .	1st April,	31st May,	350
28	Belderrig, . . .	Belderrig, . . .	1st March,	1st June, .	413
29	Bathlacken, . . .	Bathlacken, . . .	23rd June,	26th July,	732
30	Mullaghmore, . . .	Mullaghmore, . . .	7th June,	30th July,	565
31	Killybegs, . . .	Killybegs, . . .	11th May,	30th July,	426
32	Buncrana, . . .	Melroy, . . .	—	—	400
33	Ardglass, . . .	Ardglass, . . .	—	—	613
34	Kilkeel, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	—	—	300
				Total, .	168,321½

\* The fish cured at Dingle includes mackerel

No. 4 (a).

## FISHERY, 1910

Total approximate Value.	Number of Steamers carrying the Fish to England.	Number of Ice Hauls.	Number of Tons of Ice Imported.	Number of Barrels of Fish cured for ex- portation.	Observations.	No
£ s. d. 150 18 6	—	—	—	—	Taken in herring nets.	1
179 5 0	—	—	—	—	Taken in herring nets.	2
96 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	3
182 11 0	—	—	—	—	—	4
4,888 2 6	1	2	450	1,549	—	5
2,237 13 0	1	Icehouses	—	2,020	—	6
790 13 0	—	—	—	810	—	7
6,475 13 6	1	1	380	2,448	—	8
989 12 6	—	—	—	1,187	—	9
2,721 18 6	—	—	—	3,152	—	10
600 11 0	3	—	—	710	—	11
343 14 0	—	—	—	279	—	12
1,301 14 6	2	—	—	1,198	—	13
7,758 18 6	—	2	360	4,530	—	14
2,669 0 0	—	—	—	4,158*	—	15
95 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	16
392 0 0	—	—	—	835	—	17
213 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	18
273 0 0	—	—	—	400	—	19
438 19 7	—	Store on Pier.	209	—	—	20
777 3 6	2	1	260	667	—	21
1,265 6 0	2	1	209	1,196	169 barrels of cured fish were shipped to Norway.	22
1,562 15 0	—	—	—	1,617	—	23
2,635 17 9	9 vessels carried away cured fish.	1	230	1,853	300 barrels of cured fish were shipped to Norway	24
750 0 0	—	—	—	694	—	25
162 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	26
100 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	27
107 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	28
230 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	29
97 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	30
74 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	31
24 17 2	—	—	—	—	Taken in herring nets.	32
63 13 9	—	—	—	—	Do do.	33
63 16 10	—	—	—	—	Do do.	34
40,074 12 7	—	—	—	28,463		

landed at Smerrick, Brandon Creek, Dunquin, &amp;c.

## APPENDIX No. 4 (b).

## SPRING MACKEREL FISHERY, 1910—continued.

Mackerel were also landed at the places set forth below which are not included in the foregoing Return.

Collecting Stations.	Places where landed.	Quantity	Value.	Barrels Cured.
Ardmore, . . .	Ardmore, . . .	cwt. 140	£ s. d. 15 0 0	—
Youghal, . . .	Youghal, . . .	58½	18 18 0	—
Queensdown, . . .	Queensdown, . . .	225	64 17 0	—
Courtmacsherry, . . .	Courtmacsherry, . . .	11½	3 18 9	—
Galley Head, . . .	Galley Head, . . .	1	0 15 0	—
Crookhaven, . . .	Crookhaven, Galien and Spanish Cove.	155	40 12 0	18
Bantry, . . .	Bantry, . . .	2	1 1 0	—
Ballydonegan, . . .	Ballydonegan, Transferia and Esquavade.	56	12 17 0	—
Waterville, . . .	Baldinckolls, . . .	20	7 10 0	—
Caherdiveen, . . .	Caherdiveen, . . .	8	4 4 0	—
Ventry, . . .	Danquin and Basket Islands, . . .	200	67 10 0	20
Kilkea, . . .	Kilkea, . . .	35½	10 14 3	—
Cooheen, . . .	Farmahy, . . .	9½	4 15 0	—
Scotfield, . . .	Scotfield, . . .	4½	1 10 0	—
Liscannon, . . .	Liscannon, . . .	104	51 8 0	—
Ballaghalline, . . .	Ballaghalline, . . .	108½	52 0 0	—
Galway, . . .	Galway, . . .	201	66 4 0	—
Tully, . . .	Tully, . . .	70	15 0 0	23
Clew Bay, . . .	Clews in Clew Bay, . . .	53	20 12 0	—
Achillbeg, . . .	Achillbeg and Carran, . . .	169	75 0 0	—
Keel, . . .	Keel, . . .	93	59 11 0	—
Blackod Point, . . .	Inishkea Island, . . .	240	72 0 0	—
Belmullet, . . .	Belmullet, . . .	93	41 14 0	—
Tribane, . . .	Ballyetherland, Ballysiggart and Cusson Cove.	240	42 0 0	—
Toelin, . . .	Toelin and Ciesnagoragh, . . .	10½	4 0 0	—
Burtonport, . . .	Burtonport, . . .	105	18 17 0	—
Dunfemaghy, . . .	Dunfemaghy, . . .	17	5 18 9	—
Buncrana, . . .	Buncrana, . . .	200	49 17 0	—
Portstewart, . . .	Portstewart, . . .	10½	6 6 0	—
Londonderry, . . .	Londonderry, . . .	3	0 10 0	—
Portavogie, . . .	Portavogie, . . .	3	1 9 4	—
Annalong, . . .	Annalong, . . .	18½	6 18 0	—
Greensore, . . .	Curlingford, . . .	15½	2 4 0	—
Dundalk, . . .	Giles Quay, . . .	144	36 0 0	—
Balbriggan, . . .	Balbriggan, . . .	26½	4 11 0	—
Rush, . . .	Rush, . . .	6	3 2 6	—
		2,800½	808 5 1	61

APPENDIX No. 5.

AUTUMN MACKEREL FISHERY.



## APPENDIX

## AUTUMN MACKEREL

## PARTICULARS of the FISHING carried

No.	Coast Guard or Collecting Station.	Date on which fishing may be said to have commenced.	Date on which fishing may be said to have ended.	Places where Fish Landed.
1	Howth, . . .	—	—	Howth, . . . . .
2	Kilmore, . . .	—	—	Kilmore Quay, . . . .
3	Fethard, . . .	1st August, .	16th October, .	Fethard and Slade, . . .
4	Helvick Head, .	9th August, .	13th October, .	Dungarvan and Ballinagoul, .
5	Ardmore, . . .	1st August, .	1st October, .	Ardmore, . . . . .
6	Youghal, . . .	9th August, .	30th September, .	Youghal, . . . . .
7	Upper Cove, . .	1st August, .	15th January, .	Kinsale, . . . . .
8	Union Hall, . .	2nd August, .	18th October, .	Glandore and Union Hall, . .
9	Castletownsend, .	1st August, .	30th September, .	Castletownsend, . . . .
10	Baltimore, . . .	8th August, .	8th October, .	Baltimore and Sherkim, . . .
11	Schull, . . . .	September, .	December, .	Schull, Cape Clear, and Lower Lister.
12	Crookhaven, . .	September, .	December, .	Dunmanus, Candy Cove, Gurtb-dove and Goleen.
13	Castletownbere, .	August, . . .	November, .	Geachies, Gurtmulla, Bantry, and White Horse.
14	Bantry, . . . .	8th August, .	11th October, .	Bantry, . . . . .
15	Ballydonegan, . .	6th August, .	4th February, 1911.	Ballydonegan, and Trillicka, .
16	Garrish and Dunsy, .	6th August, .	4th February, 1911.	Garrish, Dunsy, and Cahirmore.
17	Ballycrovane, . .	End of August, .	End of November	Cod Head, Urban, Travara, Gortogbig, Ballycrovane, Killotherine, Killotherine Point, Derravegli, Gortosa, Clendria, and Ardgroon.
18	Lacken Point, . .	August, . . .	October, . . .	West Cove, . . . . .
19	Waterville, . . .	1st August, .	30th November, .	Dungarvan and Ballinacalliga, .
20	Carriglen, . . .	September, .	January, 1911, .	Portmagee, Boat Cove, Béalakeel, and Rosnard Point.
21	Knightstown, . .	2nd August, .	4th February 1911.	Valentia Harbour, . . . .
22	Caherciveen, . .	1st August, .	28th February, 1911.	Caherciveen, Coosroom, and Coonana.

No. 5. (a.)

## FISHERY, 1910-11.

on, at or near the following places:—

Quantity of Fish taken during the Season.	Total amount estimated to be realised by Fishermen.	Fish Cured for Exportation.		Observations.	No.
		Where cured.	Number of Barrels.		
Cwt.	£ s. d.				
2,335	432 14 7	—	—	Taken in herring nets.	1
838	206 18 3	—	—	—	2
376½	154 6 30	—	—	—	3
859	183 13 0	—	—	Taken by hand lines.	4
640	160 0 0	Ardsmore, . . . . .	35	—	5
209½	64 6 0	—	—	No regular mackerel fishing.	6
14,377	3,841 14 6	Kinsale, . . . . .	3,685	—	7
6,803	1,686 1 0	Glandore and Union Hall, .	2,115	—	8
2,718	790 14 6	North Roon and the League, Castletownsend Harbour.	915	—	9
13,182	2,443 0 0	Baltimore, . . . . .	3,742	—	10
9,370	1,695 0 0	Schull, Lower Liscion, and Cape Clear.	3,089	—	11
4,900	680 0 0	Dunmanus, Coney Cove, Goleen, and Garthdove.	1,560	—	12
2,830	350 0 0	Gortmakilla, Gearries, and White Horse.	660	—	13
498	68 0 0	—	—	—	14
7,560	1,214 5 4	Ballydenegan, Trillick, and Aldies.	2,606	—	15
16,326	2,776 0 0	Garrish, Duncay and Cahirmore,	3,908	—	16
12,050	2,020 0 0	Urban, Travara, Gortoghly, Ardgroon, Ballyrovan, Kilsheerin, Kilsheerine Point, Glendria, Derryvagh, Cod Head, and Gorteen.	4,017	—	17
526	109 18 0	West Cove, . . . . .	161	—	18
1,120	490 0 0	Dunragan and Ballyskelligs, .	300	—	19
5,700	1,426 15 0	Portmagee and Boat Cove, .	1,619	No fish caught in December.	20
22,700	6,360 0 0	Regard Point and Valentia Island.	4,836	—	21
1,569	482 14 6	Cahirciveen, Coosroom, and Coonagh.	420	—	22

## APPENDIX

## AUTUMN MACKEREL

## PARTICULARS of the FISHING carried

No.	Coast Guard or Collecting Station.	Date on which fishing may be said to have commenced.	Date on which fishing may be said to have ended.	Places where Fish Landed.
23	Dingle, . . .	August, . . .	January, 1911, .	Dingle, Ballymore, and Knightstown.
24	Ventry, . . .	20th August, .	End of December,	Dunquin Pier, . . .
25	Ballinagall, .	August, . . .	February, 1911,	Sturwick, Ballinacraig, Doonee, Ballydavid and Brandon Creek.
26	Brandon Creek,	2nd August, .	2nd February, 1911.	Brandon Creek, . . .
27	Brandon Quay, .	20th August, .	5th January, 1911.	Brandon Quay, . . .
28	Kilkee, . . .	September, .	January, 1911, .	Kilkee, Coosheen, Killard, Goleen, Tullig and Ross.
29	Coosheen, . .	August, . . .	February, 1911,	Farraby, . . . .
30	Seafield, . . .	August, . . .	January, 1911, .	Seafield and Cabertrush, . .
31	Ballaghalline, .	5th August, .	24th October, .	Ballaghalline, . . .
32	North Arna, .	1st September, .	5th January, 1911.	Kilroman and Kilmarvy, . .
33	Dunloughan, .	15th September,	28th November, .	Dunloughan and Bunown, .
34	Cleggan, . . .	22nd August, .	4th January, 1911.	Cleggan and Derrymaver, . .
35	Inishbofin, .	1st August, .	31st January, 1911.	Inishbofin, . . . .
36	Tully, . . .	1st August, .	30th November, .	Reavyle Pier and Leenane, .
37	Elly Bay, . . .	August, . . .	October, . . .	Tip Maingereena and Ballyglass,
38	Belderrig, . .	24th August, .	24th January, .	Belderrig, Portarlin, and Portacloy.
39	Ross, . . .	August, . . .	December, . . .	Lacken, Killemain, Rathfran, and Castlemagher.
40	Mullaghmore, .	1st August, .	25th September,	Mullaghmore, . . . .
41	Killybegs, . .	11th August, .	4th January, 1911	Killybegs, . . . .
42	Inishboffin, .	August, . . .	October, . . .	Tory Island, . . . .
43	Mulroy, . . .	—	—	Downings, . . . .
44	Bunemas, . . .	—	—	Bunemas Pier, . . . .
45	Carrickfergus, .	15th August, .	15th February, 1911.	Belfast, . . . .
46	Ardara, . . .	—	—	Ardara, . . . .
47	Kilkeel, . . .	2nd August, .	8th October, .	Kilkeel, . . . .
				Total, . . . .

No. 5 (a.)—continued.

FISHERY, 1910-11—continued.

on, at or near the following places—continued.

Quantity of Fish taken during the Season.	Total amount estimated to be realised by Fishermen.	Fish Cured for Exportation.		Observations.	No.
		Where cured.	Number of Barrels.		
Oats. 4,070	£ 1,142 0 0	Dingle, . . . . .	6,358	Fish from Ballynagall, Brandon Creek, and Blacket Island cured at Dingle.	23
2,208	600 0 0	Dunquin and Dingle, . .	250	—	24
11,073	2,987 0 0	Ballyteigler, Ballydavid, Ferraghagh, Brandon Creek and Bealbhaw.	897	—	25
9,182	2,271 0 0	Brandon Creek and Dingle, .	319	—	26
2,950	1,459 11 0	Brandon, . . . . .	2,232	—	27
1,487	419 14 2	Kilkee, . . . . .	200	—	28
1,248	392 10 0	Farahy, . . . . .	62	—	29
6,423	1,660 11 0	Seefield and Cabernash, . .	1,998	—	30
1,430½	430 12 0	—	—	—	31
3,019	644 0 0	Kilman and Kilmarry, . .	923	—	32
1,373	369 8 0	Dunloughan and Bunown, .	430	—	33
6,756	1,841 7 6	Clanna, Inishbofin and Derry-caveL	1,736	—	34
2,669	474 5 0	Inishbofin, . . . . .	896	—	35
315	80 0 0	Reavyle Pier, . . . . .	70	—	36
2,267	570 0 0	—	—	—	37
1,510	453 0 0	Porturfin and Portacloy, . .	129	—	38
2,693	850 0 0	—	—	—	39
804	120 1 9	—	—	—	40
290	87 7 9	—	—	Taken in herring nets.	41
1,500	215 0 0	Tory Island, . . . . .	560	—	42
296	23 7 6	—	—	Cought in herring nets.	43
2,120	305 7 0	—	—	Taken in herring nets.	44
400	90 0 0	—	—	—	45
1,518½	103 8 6	Arnghassa, . . . . .	12	Taken in herring nets.	46
892	66 13 0	—	—	do.	47
206,750½	44,499 13 8		51,239		

## APPENDIX No. 5 (b.)

## AUTUMN MACKEREL FISHERY, 1910-11.

Mackerel were also landed at the places set forth below, which are not included in the foregoing Return.

Coast Guard or Collecting Station.	Places where Landed.	Quantity.	Value.
		Cwts.	£ s. d.
Bar of Lough, . . .	Bar of Lough, . . . . .	80	12 0 0
Bannow, . . . .	Bannow Island and Cullen's Cove, . . .	234	64 0 0
Passage East, . . .	Dunannon, Arburstown, Ballyhack, and Passage East.	84	38 7 0
Dunmore East, . . .	Dunmore East, . . . . .	152	25 2 0
Bonnahon, . . . .	Bonnahon and Stradbally, . . . . .	192	48 0 0
Ballycottin, . . . .	Ballycottin, . . . . .	106	34 5 0
Queenstown, . . . .	Queenstown, . . . . .	123	59 17 0
Rathcoursey, . . . .	Rathcoursey West . . . . .	42	17 11 6
Galley Head, . . . .	Castle Cove (Galley Head), . . . . .	13	2 2 0
Minard, . . . . .	Anniscaul, Minard and West Minard, . . .	77	15 0 0
Ross, . . . . .	Ross, . . . . .	229½	66 19 6
Tullig, . . . . .	Tullig, . . . . .	77½	24 5 0
Liscannor, . . . .	Liscannor, . . . . .	133	57 12 6
Galway, . . . . .	Galway, . . . . .	39	7 6 0
Roundstone, . . . .	Roundstone, . . . . .	57	14 5 0
Clew Bay, . . . . .	Westport, . . . . .	8	4 0 0
Keel, . . . . .	Doagh, Keel and Keem, . . . . .	40	20 10 6
Belmullet, . . . .	Belmullet, . . . . .	200	121 2 6
Trillick, . . . . .	Ballysaggart and Casson Cove, . . . . .	137	27 15 0
Teelin, . . . . .	Teelin and Cladnagescragh, . . . . .	40½	9 7 11
Burtonport, . . . .	Burtonport, . . . . .	13	4 10 0
Sheephoven, . . . .	Dunfanaghy and Portablahy, . . . . .	53	14 5 2
Londonderry, . . . .	Londonderry, . . . . .	182	28 10 6
Ballycastle (Antrim)	Ballycastle, Ballintoy and Dunseverick, . .	150	55 0 0
Portavogie, . . . .	Portavogie, . . . . .	19½	10 14 9
Newcastle, . . . .	Newcastle, . . . . .	5	1 0 0
Annalong, . . . . .	Annalong, . . . . .	55½	26 12 6
Dundalk, . . . . .	Giles Quay, . . . . .	30	18 0 0
Clogher Head, . . . .	Clogher Head, . . . . .	81	29 17 0
Balbriggan, . . . .	Balbriggan, . . . . .	44	15 7 0
Rush, . . . . .	Rush, . . . . .	16½	8 12 0
	Total, . . . . .	2,725½	831 17 4

APPENDIX No. 6.

SPRING AND SUMMER HERRING FISHING

APPENDIX  
SPRING AND SUMMER

No.	Collecting Station.	Ports or Creeks from which the Fishing was carried on.	Places at which the Boats discharged their Fish.	Date when Fishing may be said to have commenced.
1	Howth, . .	Howth, . .	Howth, . .	24th May, .
2	Ringsend, .	Ringsend, .	Ringsend, .	—
3	Dunmore East,	Dunmore East,	Dunmore East,	22nd April, .
4	Helvick Head,	Ballinagoul, .	Dungarvan, .	10th May, .
5	Ballycotton, .	Ballycotton, .	Ballycotton, .	11th May, .
6	Upper Cove, .	Kinsale, . .	Kinsale, . .	14th May, .
7	Union Hall, .	—	—	—
8	Baltimore, .	Baltimore, .	Baltimore, .	23rd June, .
9	Bantry, . .	Bantry, . .	Bantry, . .	1st February .
10	Ballycrovane, .	Colaris, Ard- groom, Clon- dria and Derry- vegil.	Ardgroom, .	15th March, .
11	Killybegs, .	Killybegs, .	Killybegs, .	8th March, .
12	Burtonport, .	Burtonport and Edernish	Burtonport and Edernish	February, .
13	Kincasslagh, .	Kincasslagh, .	Gortnasate, .	1st February, .
14	Mulroy, . .	Downings Bay,	Downings Pier,	2nd February,
15	Rathmullan, .	Rathmullan, .	Rathmullan, .	1st February, .
16	Buncrana, . .	Buncrana, .	Buncrana, .	1st February, .
17	Londonderry, .	Londonderry, .	Londonderry .	February, .
18	Cloghy, . .	Portavogie, .	Portavogie, .	28th April, .
19	Ardglass, . .	Ardglass, . .	Ardglass, . .	3rd May, .
20	Kilkeel, . .	Kilkeel, . .	Kilkeel, . .	3rd February, .
21	Clogher Head, .	Clogher Head, .	Clogher Head, .	31st May, .

No. 6 (a.)

## HERRING FISHERY, 1910 (TABLE No. 1).

Date when Fishing may be said to have ended.	Quantity landed.	Value.	Quantity cured for Exportation.	Quantity sold for Local Consumption.	No.
	Cwts.	£ s. d.			
*31st July, .	35,174½	7,640 12 9	1,400 barrels, & 350 mease kippered. .	—	1
—	331	127 11 0	—	—	2
6th July, .	2,492½	527 5 6	—	One-eighth.	3
6th July, .	902	282 7 0	—	All.	4
23rd June, .	258	96 6 0	—	—	5
22nd June, .	3,082	602 18 0	—	One-eleventh	6
—	1,346	354 7 6	100 barrels .	Balance.	7
30th July, .	1,409	365 3 9	232 barrels, .	—	8
28th February	1,467	230 5 6	—	—	9
15th April, .	315	60 0 0	85 barrels, .	—	10
25th May, .	1,869	338 14 0	63 Barrels, .	—	11
May, .	1,800	435 0 0	478 barrels, & 2,070 boxes kippered.	—	12
28th May, .	5,351	1,473 9 0	1,758½ barrels.	—	13
12th June, .	30,302½	8,859 14 8	10,233 barrels	—	14
27th May, .	16,940	4,840 0 0	5,938 barrels,	—	15
3rd June, .	73,752	18,340 13 0	9,823 barrels,	—	16
March, .	6,518	1,109 16 6	1,305 barrels,	—	17
*31st July .	3,898	1,262 7 6	—	One-eighth.	18
*31st July, .	21,624	6,495 7 9	2,285 barrels,	Balance.	19
*31st July, .	7,961	2,322 1 6	182 barrels, .	Five-eighths.	20
27th July, .	454½	181 13 8	—	All.	21
Total, .	207,246	55,765 14 7	33,902½ barrels. 2,070 boxes. 350 mease.		

\* There was no break between the Summer and Autumn Herring Seasons at these ports, but for the purposes of Statistics the Summer Season is taken to have ended on 31st July.



## APPENDIX No. 6 (a.).

## SPRING AND SUMMER HERRING FISHERY, 1910.

TABLE No. I.—*con.*

No.	Coast Guard Station	Quantity despatched to other markets for sale as fresh Fish	Places where the Herrings were cured	Month in which greatest Quantity captured	Number of Steam Drifters that fished from Ports within this Station	Number of Irish Row Boats using Seine or Ring Nets	Comments
1	Hewth,	Balance,	Hewth,	July,	8*	—	—
2	Ragland,	—	—	—	—	—	Landed by steam trawlers.
3	Dunmore East,	Balance,	—	June,	2†	—	—
4	Helvick Head,	—	—	June,	—	—	—
5	Ballycotton,	All,	—	May,	—	—	—
6	Upper Cove,	Balance,	—	May,	2	—	—
7	Un on Hall,	—	Glandore and Union Hall,	—	—	—	Landed by Mackarel boats.
8	Baltimore,	Balance,	Baltimore,	July,	—	—	—
9	Bantry,	Nearly all,	—	February,	—	3	—
10	Ballycrovane,	Balance,	Ardgroom,	April,	—	—	—
11	Killybegs,	Balance,	Killybegs,	March,	—	—	—
12	Burtonport,	—	Burtonport and Edernish,	May,	5	—	—
13	Kincasslagh,	—	Gortnasate,	May,	6	—	—
14	Mulroy,	—	Downings,	May,	—	—	—
15	Rathmullan,	—	Rathmullan,	February,	80	—	—
16	Buncrana,	Balance,	Buncrana,	February,	199	—	—
17	Londonderry,	Balance,	Londonderry,	February,	36	—	—
18	Cloghy,	Balance,	—	June,	—	—	—
19	Ardglass,	Four-ninths,	Ardglass,	July,	1	—	—
20	Kilkeel,	Balance,	—	July,	—	—	—
21	Clogher Head,	—	—	July,	—	—	—

\* 10 motor drifters also fished from Hewth.

† 2 " " " " " Dunmore East.

## APPENDIX No. 6 (b.)

## SPRING AND SUMMER HERRING FISHING, 1910.

TABLE No II.

Herrings were also landed at the places set forth below, which are not included in the foregoing Return.

Collecting Stations.	Places where landed.	Quantity.	Value.
		Cwts.	£ s. d.
Kingstown, . . .	Kingstown, . . .	82½	35 5 0
Arklow, . . .	Arklow, . . .	45	40 2 6
Ballinacourty, . . .	Dungarvan, . . .	28	5 4 0
Youghal, . . .	Youghal, . . .	162	52 7 6
Queenstown, . . .	Queenstown, . . .	233	66 14 0
Courtmacsherry, . . .	Courtmacsherry, . . .	7	1 16 9
Galley Head, . . .	Galley Head, . . .	½	0 10 0
Castletownshend, . . .	Castletownshend, . . .	158	57 10 0
Crookhaven, . . .	Crookhaven, Spanish Cove and Goleen.	12½	7 16 6
Castletownbere, . . .	Castletownbere, . . .	119	23 14 0
Lackeen, . . .	Rossmore Island, . . .	20	4 0 0
Knightstown, . . .	Valencia Harbour, . . .	31	5 16 0
Cahiriveen, . . .	Cahiriveen, . . .	28	5 16 0
Ventry, . . .	Ventry, . . .	5	1 5 0
Ballinagall, . . .	Ballydavid, Doucen, Smerwick, and Ballinaraght.	180	72 0 0
Kilkee, . . .	Kilkee, . . .	34	20 14 6
Liscannor, . . .	Liscannor, . . .	6	3 7 6
South Arran, . . .	South Arran, . . .	174½	54 7 6
North Arran, . . .	Kilronan, . . .	169½	28 7 1
Galway, . . .	Galway, . . .	5½	3 4 0
Roundstone, . . .	Roundstone, . . .	23	9 7 3
Cleggan,* . . .	Cleggan, . . .	231½	78 7 0
Inishboffin,† . . .	Boffin Island, . . .	80	20 6 9
Keel, . . .	Docega, . . .	40	37 10 9
Belmullet, . . .	Belmullet, . . .	7	4 2 0
Mullaghmore, . . .	Mullaghmore, . . .	13	3 11 0
Teelin, . . .	Teelin and Cludageeragh, . . .	185½	41 2 3
Ballycastle, . . .	Ballycastle, . . .	9½	4 5 0
Portmuck, . . .	Portmuck, Hiddlesport, Hillsport and Brownsbay.	24	13 0 0
Carriekfergus, . . .	Carriekfergus, . . .	32	14 5 0
Whitehead, . . .	Hillsport, Whitehead, and Cloughfinn.	14	6 6 0
Newcastle, . . .	Newcastle, . . .	4	0 14 6
Annalong, . . .	Annalong, . . .	17½	5 4 6
Greenore, . . .	Carlingford, . . .	22½	6 5 0
Balbriggan, . . .	Balbriggan, . . .	133	41 13 0
Skerries, . . .	Skerries, . . .	193	101 7 0
Rush, . . .	Rush, . . .	52	24 7 6
	Total, . . .	2,524½	902 18 10

\* 63 barrels of herrings were cured at Cleggan.

† 27 " " " " Inishboffin.

APPENDIX  
AUTUMN AND WINTER

No.	Coast Guard or Collecting Station	Ports or Creeks from which the fishing was carried on.	Places where the Boats discharged their fish.
		(1)	(2)
1	Houth, . . . .	Houth, . . . . .	Houth, . . . . .
2	Ringsend, . . . .	—	Dublin, . . . . .
3	Bray, . . . . .	Killiney Bay to Bray Head, . .	Bray . . . . .
4	Wicklow, . . . .	Wicklow, . . . . .	Wicklow, . . . . .
5	Arklow, . . . . .	Arklow, . . . . .	Arklow, . . . . .
6	Courtstown, . . . .	Courtstown, Pollishore, and Cahore, .	Courtstown, Pollishore, and Cahore, .
7	Cuernsloe, . . . .	Blackwater, Red Gap and White Gap,	Blackwater, Red Gap and White Gap,
8	Wexford, . . . . .	Wexford, . . . . .	Wexford, . . . . .
9	Rosslare, . . . . .	Rosslare, . . . . .	Rosslare Strand, . . . . .
10	Arthurscorm, . . . .	Dunescannon, Arthurscorm, Ballyhack, and Passage East.	Dunescannon, Arthurscorm, Ballyhack, and Passage East.
11	Dunmore East, . . . .	Dunmore East, . . . . .	Dunmore East, . . . . .
12	Youghal, . . . . .	Youghal, . . . . .	Youghal, . . . . .
13	Ballycotton, . . . .	Ballycotton, . . . . .	Ballycotton, . . . . .
14	Queenstown, . . . .	Cork Harbour, . . . . .	Admiralty Pier, . . . . .
15	Oyster Haven, . . . .	Oyster Haven, . . . . .	Oyster Haven and Belgooly Edge,
16	Upper Cove, . . . .	Kinsale, . . . . .	Kinsale, . . . . .
17	Baltimore, . . . . .	Baltimore and Islands in neighbour- hood.	Baltimore, . . . . .
18	Schull, . . . . .	Schull, Ballydehob, Calf Island, Long Island, Kitchen Cove, Black's Cove, and Cape Clear.	Schull, Ballydehob, Dunmanus and Cape Clear.
19	Crookhaven, . . . .	Goleen, Spanish Cove and Crook- haven.	Goleen, Spanish Cove and Crook- haven.
20	Bantry, . . . . .	Bantry, . . . . .	Bantry, . . . . .
21	Castletownbere, . . . .	Gurinskilla, Gearides, and White Horse.	Gearides, . . . . .
22	Ballydonagan, . . . .	Ballydonagan and Trillicka, . . .	Ballydonagan and Trillicka, . . .
23	Lacken Point, . . . .	Templenoe, Bunnow, Glesk, Ros- sahan and Soem.	Templenoe, Glesk, Rossahan and Soem.
24	Knightsdown, . . . .	Valentia Harbour, . . . . .	Valentia Harbour, . . . . .
25	Caherdiveen, . . . .	—	Coomane, Coomroon, and Kells, .
26	Cromane Point, . . . .	From Rossbeg Pt. to Cromane Pt.,	On Cromane Beach, . . . . .
27	North Ann, . . . . .	Kilronan, Killybegney and Kilmarvey,	Kilronan, . . . . .
28	Galway, . . . . .	Galway, . . . . .	Galway, . . . . .
29	Castell Bay, . . . . .	Castell Bay and Rosaveel, . . .	Castell Bay and Rosaveel . . .
30	Clissan, . . . . .	Derryinver and Renvyle, . . .	Derryinver . . . . .
31	Tully, . . . . .	Tully, Glasdoun, Roscoe, and Loonane.	Renvyle Pier, Glasdoun, Roscoe and Loonane.
32	Achillbeg, . . . . .	Achillbeg and Currane, . . . .	Achillbeg and Currane, . . . .
33	Keel, . . . . .	Keem, . . . . .	Doonagh, . . . . .
34	Blackrod Point, . . . .	Blackrod, Fulmore, Cartron, . .	Blackrod, Fulmore, Cartron, . .
35	Ross, . . . . .	Rathblacken, Kilcummin, Rathfron, Ross, Killybeg, Rosserk, and Car- rowkilly.	Rathblacken, Kilcummin, Rathfron, Ross, Rosserk, and Carrowkilly.
36	Iniscrone, . . . . .	Iniscrone and Ballina Quay, . .	Iniscrone, . . . . .
37	Mullingmore, . . . .	Mullingmore, . . . . .	Mullingmore, . . . . .

No. 7 (a).

## HERRING FISHERY, 1910-11.

Date on which the fishing may be said to have commenced.	Date on which the fishing may be said to have ended.	Quantity captured.	Value.	Quantity cured for exportation.	Quantity sold for local consumption.	No
(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1st August, . . . . .	22nd December, . . . . .	Cwt. 27,639½	£ 9,207 17 11	Barrels 928	—	1
— . . . . .	— . . . . .	361	116 0 0	—	—	2
5th November, . . . . .	5th December, . . . . .	1,329	312 12 0	—	All.	3
2nd November, . . . . .	5th December, . . . . .	812	194 12 0	—	All.	4
1st August, . . . . .	21st January, 1911, . . . . .	7,004½	1,772 17 0	—	All.	5
22nd October, . . . . .	23th January, 1911 . . . . .	2,079	520 0 0	—	All.	6
October, . . . . .	December, . . . . .	1,639	490 0 0	—	All.	7
November, . . . . .	January, 1911, . . . . .	962½	273 4 0	—	Half.	8
October, . . . . .	December, . . . . .	1,211	608 13 0	—	All.	9
19th October, . . . . .	12th November, . . . . .	463	207 6 0	—	One-third.	10
22nd September, . . . . .	31st January, 1911, . . . . .	14,268	3,853 4 0	1,200	—	11
31st August, . . . . .	4th January, 1911, . . . . .	497½	125 5 0	50	One-sixth.	12
5th August, . . . . .	16th January, 1911 . . . . .	5,240½	650 6 0	—	—	13
October, . . . . .	December, . . . . .	1,673	261 10 0	—	—	14
August, . . . . .	September, . . . . .	254	50 18 0	—	All.	15
1st September, . . . . .	31st January, 1911 . . . . .	1,529	474 17 0	51	One quarter.	16
27th August, . . . . .	31st December, . . . . .	276	69 7 0	23	—	17
August, . . . . .	December, . . . . .	1,239	412 0 0	—	Three-sevenths	18
August, . . . . .	28th January, 1911 . . . . .	351	83 11 0	100	Two-sevenths.	19
2nd August, . . . . .	19th January, 1911 . . . . .	6,422	1,580 8 0	268	—	20
August, . . . . .	January, 1911, . . . . .	4,627	757 4 0	1,383	—	21
— . . . . .	— . . . . .	528	132 0 0	34	Three-fifths.	22
1st October, . . . . .	31st December, . . . . .	430	160 0 0	23	One-half.	23
7th September, . . . . .	31st January, 1911 . . . . .	288½	119 0 0	—	—	24
1st August, . . . . .	31st January, 1911 . . . . .	324	112 7 0	—	One-third.	25
31st October, . . . . .	13th December, . . . . .	450	230 0 0	—	Two-thirds.	26
11th August . . . . .	31st January 1911 . . . . .	560½	130 4 1	18	—	27
1st August . . . . .	31st January, 1911 . . . . .	4,820	1,363 10 0	—	All.	28
16th September, . . . . .	31st October, . . . . .	1,125	300 0 0	—	All.	29
October . . . . .	November, . . . . .	3,273	805 0 0	981	9 hundreds.	30
1st September, . . . . .	13th November, . . . . .	1,413	290 0 0	400	50 hundreds.	31
September, . . . . .	28th October, . . . . .	307½	69 17 0	—	All.	32
9th September, . . . . .	26th October, . . . . .	920	484 0 0	160	—	33
4th January, 1911, . . . . .	31st January, 1911 . . . . .	660	150 0 0	—	One-half.	34
1st October, . . . . .	31st October, . . . . .	315	187 10 0	—	All.	35
22nd October, . . . . .	12th December . . . . .	1,177½	305 4 0	—	—	36
24th October, . . . . .	12th November, . . . . .	763½	155 13 0	—	One-quarter.	37

APPENDIX  
AUTUMN AND WINTER

No.	Coast Guard or Collecting Station	Quantity despatched to other markets for sale as fresh fish.	Places where Herrings were cured for Exportation	Month in which greatest quantity of Herrings was captured.
		(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Howth, . . . .	Balance, except 277 lbs. cured and 5706 boxes kippered for home consumption.	Howth, . . . .	August, . . .
2	Ringsend, . . . .	—	—	September, . .
3	Bray, . . . .	—	—	November, . .
4	Wicklow, . . . .	—	—	November, . .
5	Arklow, . . . .	—	—	November, . .
6	Courtown, . . . .	—	—	November, . .
7	Carnagee, . . . .	—	—	November, . .
8	Wexford, . . . .	Half, . . . .	—	November, . .
9	Rosslare, . . . .	—	—	November, . .
10	Arthurstown, . . . .	Two-thirds, . .	—	October, . . .
11	Dunmore East, . . . .	Balance, . . . .	Dunmore, . . . .	January, 1911, .
12	Youghal, . . . .	Balance, . . . .	Youghal, . . . .	December, . . .
13	Ballycotton, . . . .	All, . . . .	—	December, . . .
14	Queensdown, . . . .	All, . . . .	—	December, . . .
15	Oyster Haven, . . . .	—	—	August, . . . .
16	Upper Cove, . . . .	Balance, . . . .	Kinsale, . . . .	December, . . .
17	Baltimore, . . . .	Balance, . . . .	Baltimore, . . . .	December, . . .
18	Schell, . . . .	Balance, . . . .	—	September, . .
19	Crookhaven, . . . .	Balance, . . . .	Goleen and Crookhaven	December, . . .
20	Bantry, . . . .	Balance, . . . .	Bantry, . . . .	December, . . .
21	Castletownbere, . . . .	Balance, . . . .	Geaghies, . . . .	October, . . . .
22	Ballydonegan, . . . .	Balance, . . . .	Ballydonegan, Allihies and Trandels.	December, . . .
23	Lackeen, . . . .	Balance, . . . .	Sacra, . . . .	October and November.
24	Knightstown, . . . .	All, . . . .	—	—
25	Cahirciveen, . . . .	Balance, . . . .	—	January, . . . .
26	Cromane, . . . .	Balance, . . . .	—	October and November.
27	North Arran, . . . .	Balance, . . . .	Kilrouan, . . . .	September, . .
28	Galway, . . . .	—	—	October, . . . .
29	Costello Bay, . . . .	—	—	October, . . . .
30	Cleggan, . . . .	Balance, . . . .	Derryinver, . . . .	October, . . . .
31	Tully, . . . .	Balance, . . . .	Kenyle Pear, . . . .	October, . . . .
32	Achillbeg, . . . .	—	—	September, . .
33	Kerl, . . . .	Balance, . . . .	Clare Island, . . . .	September, . .
34	Blackhead Point, . . . .	Balance, . . . .	—	January, . . . .
35	Boes, . . . .	—	—	October, . . . .
36	Imiscrone, . . . .	All, . . . .	—	December, . . .
37	Mullaghmore, . . . .	Balance, . . . .	—	November, . . .

No. 7 (a)—continued.

## HERRING FISHERY, 1910-11—continued.

Number of steam drifters that fished.	Number of Irish herring boats using seine or ring nets.	Observations	Coast Guard or Collecting Station.	No.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	
31	—	—	Howth.	1
—	—	Landed by Steam Trawlers.	Ringwood.	2
—	—	—	Bray.	3
—	—	—	Wicklow.	4
—	—	—	Arklow.	5
—	—	—	Courtown.	6
—	—	—	Carnage.	7
—	—	—	Wexford.	8
—	—	—	Rosslare.	9
—	—	—	Passage East.	10
36	—	—	Dunmore East.	11
—	—	—	Youghal.	12
—	—	—	Ballycotton.	13
—	—	—	Queensdown.	14
—	1	—	Oyster Haven.	15
—	—	—	Upper Cove.	16
—	—	Most of the herrings landed were caught in mackerel nets.	Baltimore.	17
—	—	—	Schull.	18
—	—	—	Crookhaven.	19
—	—	—	Bantry.	20
—	8	—	Castletownbere.	21
—	—	Caught in mackerel nets.	Ballydonnegan.	22
—	—	—	Lacken.	23
—	—	Fish caught in mackerel nets.	Knightstown.	24
—	—	do.	Cahirivan.	25
—	—	—	Cromane.	26
—	—	—	North Anna.	27
—	—	—	Galway.	28
—	—	—	Castelle Bay.	29
—	—	—	Cleggan.	30
—	—	—	Tully.	31
—	—	—	Achillbeg.	32
—	—	—	Keel.	33
—	—	—	Blackod Point.	34
—	—	—	Rees.	35
—	—	—	Imbscragh.	36
—	—	—	Mulhaghmore.	37

## APPENDIX

## AUTUMN AND WINTER

No.	Coast Guard or Collecting Station.	Ports or Coasts from which the fishing was carried on.	Places where the Boats discharged their fish.	Date on which the fishing may be said to have commenced.
		(1)	(2)	(3)
38	Inver, . . .	Port and Inver, . . .	Port and Inver, . . .	14th October, . . .
39	Killybegs, . . .	Killybegs, . . .	Killybegs, . . .	15th September, . . .
40	Bombeg, . . .	Bombeg and Magheragallon, . . .	Bombeg and Magheragallon, . . .	1st October, . . .
41	Bartonport, . . .	Bartonport, . . .	Bartonport, . . .	October, . . .
42	Kilcassidy, . . .	Gortnasloe Pier, Kilcassidy, . . .	Gortnasloe, . . .	1st November, . . .
43	Inishboffin, . . .	Inishboffin Island, . . .	Magheramarty and Inish- boffin Island, . . .	1st November, . . .
44	Sheshaven, . . .	Portnablagh, . . .	Portnablagh, . . .	24th August, . . .
45	Mulroy, . . .	Downings Bay and Leithog, . . .	Downings and Leithog Pier, . . .	1st September, . . .
46	Rathmullen, . . .	Rathmullen, . . .	Rathmullen, . . .	11th December, . . .
47	Buncrana, . . .	Buncrana, . . .	Buncrana Pier, . . .	14th December, . . .
48	Main Head, . . .	Main Head, . . .	Main Head Pier, . . .	1st December, . . .
49	Londonderry, . . .	Londonderry, . . .	Londonderry, . . .	30th December, . . .
50	Belfast, . . .	Off Copeland, . . .	Belfast, . . .	15th August, . . .
51	Portavogie, . . .	Portavogie, . . .	Portavogie, . . .	1st August, . . .
52	Ardglass, . . .	Ardglass, . . .	Ardglass, . . .	1st August, . . .
53	Annalong, . . .	Annalong, . . .	Annalong Harbour, . . .	August, . . .
54	Killybeg, . . .	Killybeg, Blackrock, Bally- beg, Leestown, and Der- rymore, . . .	Killybeg Harbour, . . .	1st August, . . .
55	Dundalk, . . .	Giles Quay, . . .	Giles Quay, . . .	October, . . .
56	Do, . . .	Blackrock, . . .	Blackrock, . . .	September, . . .
57	Annagrove, . . .	Annagrove, . . .	Annagrove, . . .	September, . . .
58	Clogher Head, . . .	Clogher Head, . . .	Clogher Head, . . .	3rd August, . . .
59	Ballygown, . . .	Ballygown, . . .	Ballygown, . . .	4th August, . . .
60	Sherris, . . .	Sherris, . . .	Sherris, . . .	1st August, . . .
61	Loughshinny, . . .	Loughshinny, . . .	Loughshinny, . . .	4th November, . . .
62	Rush, . . .	Rush, . . .	Rush, . . .	1st August, . . .

No. 7 (a)—continued.

## HERRING FISHERY, 1910-11—continued.

Date on which the fishing may be said to have ended.	Quantity caught.	Value.	Quantity owned for exportation.	Quantity sold for local consumption.	Quantity despatched to other markets for sale as fresh fish.	No.
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
	Owts.	£ s. d.	Barrels.			
31st October, . . .	882	311 5 0	—	—	All.	38
21st January, 1911	5,050	1,782 17 3	142	One-eleventh.	Balance.	39
31st January, 1911	777	177 8 0	211	Balance.	—	40
31st January, 1911	3,547	888 1 0	284 barrels and 16,088 boxes of kippers and red herrings.	Balance.	—	41
31st January, 1911.	28,105	11,880 0 0	10,280	One-ninth.	Balance.	42
31st January, 1911	1,534	508 15 6	100	One-quarter.	Balance.	43
30th November, . .	1,390	346 4 0	12	Two-fifths.	Balance.	44
31st January, 1911	56,803	13,014 4 0	20,177	—	Balance.	45
31st January, 1911	24,077	6,322 0 0	7,790	—	—	46
31st January, 1911	128,510	33,029 15 0	27,140	200 cases.	Balance.	47
31st January, 1911.	1,000	270 0 0	85	Balance.	—	48
31st January, 1911	26,618	5,534 17 0	8,400	100 cases.	Balance.	49
15th January, 1911	750	187 10 0	—	All.	—	50
1st October, . . .	2,104	574 11 0	—	One-fourth.	Balance.	51
12th October, . . .	28,356	8,541 1 2	0,501	One-eighth.	Balance.	52
31st December, . .	578	92 13 0	—	All.	—	53
31st January, 1911	31,102	6,382 10 0	1,567	One-fifth.	Balance.	54
31st January, 1911	6,000	1,175 0 0	—	One-third.	Balance.	55
31st January, 1911	3,600	530 0 0	—	Four-ninths.	Balance.	56
January, 1911, . .	3,000	600 0 0	—	—	All.	57
26th January, 1911	8,561	1,025 12 6	—	—	All.	58
18th January, 1911	11,058	2,081 5 0	899	One twenty-fourth.	Balance.	59
10th December, . .	720	130 10 6	—	One-sixth.	Balance.	60
20th December, . .	610	158 5 0	—	One-twentieth.	Balance.	61
31st January, 1911	480	105 7 10	—	—	All.	62
Total . . .	471,981	128,774 4 0	80,026 bbls. 16,688 boxes of kippers and red herrings			



## APPENDIX No. 7 (a)—continued.

## AUTUMN AND WINTER HERRING FISHERY, 1910-11.—con.

No.	Coast Guard or Collecting Station	Places where Herrings were cured for Exportation.	Month in which greatest quantity of Herrings was captured.	Number of Steam drifters that fished.	Number of Irish Row Boats using Sams or King nets.	Observations.
		(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
38	Inver, . . .	—	October, . . .	—	30	—
39	Killybegs, . .	Killybegs, . . .	October, . . .	6	4	—
40	Bunbeg, . . .	Bunbeg and Maghera- galion.	January, 1911, . .	—	—	—
41	Burtouport, . .	Edernish, . . .	January, 1911, . .	7	—	—
42	Kincaulagh, . .	Gortassette Pier, Kincaul- agh.	January, 1911, . .	24	—	—
43	Inishboffin, . .	Magheracourty, . . .	December, . . .	—	2	—
44	Sheshaven, . . .	Dunfemaghy, . . .	October, . . .	—	—	—
45	Mulroy, . . .	Dowlings and Lietbeg.	January, 1911, . .	146	—	—
46	Rathmullen, . .	Rathmullen, . . .	January, 1911, . .	208	—	—
47	Bancroona, . . .	Bancroona, . . .	January, 1911, . .	230	—	—
48	Malin Head, . .	Malin Head Pier, . .	January, 1911, . .	7	—	—
49	Londonderry, . .	Londonderry, . . .	January, 1911, . .	78	—	—
50	Belfast, . . .	—	September, . . .	5	—	—
51	Portavogie, . .	—	August, . . .	—	—	—
52	Ardglass, . . .	Ardglass, . . .	September, . . .	9	—	—
53	Annalong, . . .	—	September, . . .	—	—	—
54	Ellisk, . . .	Kilkeel, . . .	September, . . .	—	—	—
55	Dundalk, (Giles Quay)	—	January, 1911, . .	—	—	—
56	Do., (Blackrock)	—	November, . . .	—	—	—
57	Do., (Anagassan).	—	January, 1911, . .	—	—	—
58	Clogher Head, . .	—	December, . . .	—	—	—
59	Balbriggan, . .	Balbriggan, . . .	November, . . .	—	—	—
60	Skerrin, . . .	—	November, . . .	—	—	—
61	Longshilney, . .	—	November, . . .	—	—	—
62	Rush, . . .	—	November, . . .	—	—	—

## APPENDIX No. 7 (b.)

## AUTUMN AND WINTER HERRING FISHERY, 1910-11.

Herrings were also landed at the places set forth below, which are not included in the foregoing Return.

Coast guard or Collecting station.	Places where landed.	Quantity.	Value.
		Cwt.	£ s. d.
Kingstown, . . .	Kingstown, . . . . .	202	50 12 6
Morris Castle, . . .	Morris Castle and Ballinacorney, . . .	159	73 0 0
Ballygeary, . . .	Ballygeary, . . . . .	222½	72 10 0
Carnore, . . .	Carnore Pier, . . . . .	54½	20 9 0
Waterford,* . . .	Waterford, . . . . .	39	8 5 0
Ballinacorney, . . .	Dungarvan, . . . . .	40	14 8 0
Helwick Head, . . .	Ballinagool and Dungarvan, . . . .	70	29 5 0
Rathcoursey, . . .	Rathcoursey, . . . . .	37½	25 9 0
Garrish, . . .	Garrish, . . . . .	247	49 2 0
Waterville, . . .	Derrynane, Rath, West Cove, Ballinskellips, Kineen, Bourne and Dunglagon.	140	95 0 0
Dingle, . . .	Dingle, . . . . .	115	35 0 0
Fault, . . .	Fault, . . . . .	15	0 4 0
Tarbert, . . .	Salen, . . . . .	70	54 0 0
Cappa, . . .	Kilrush and Cappa, . . . . .	80	38 0 0
Carrigaholt, . . .	Querrin and Binevella, Killeha and Car- righolt.	119	50 2 0
Liscannoe, . . .	Liscannoe, . . . . .	86	31 0 10
Ballaghalline, . . .	Ballaghalline, . . . . .	16½	6 10 0
South Arran, . . .	South Arran Strand, . . . . .	150	37 10 0
Roundstone, . . .	Roundstone, . . . . .	14½	6 0 0
Clew Bay, . . .	Kilmena and Carrowkeeran, . . . .	12½	4 12 0
Eily Bay, . . .	Tip, Moncreas and Ballyglass, . . .	16	6 8 0
Belmullet, . . .	Belmullet, . . . . .	10	9 12 0

## APPENDIX NO. 7 (b.)—continued.

## AUTUMN AND WINTER HERRING FISHERY, 1910-11—cont.

Herrings were also landed at the places set forth below, which are not included in the foregoing Return.

Coast Guard or Collecting Station.	Places where landed.	Quantity.	Value.
		Cwts.	£ s. d.
Belderrig, . . .	Belderrig and Portaduff, . . .	50	25 0 0
Ragley, . . .	Ragley and Silgo, . . .	120	72 0 0
Ballyshannon, . . .	Bennettrishan and Ballynascle, . . .	100	45 0 0
Ball Hill, . . .	Ball Hill, Donegal, Mountcharles, and Doonin, . . .	220	80 1 6
Tribane, . . .	Ballysaggart, Ballyetheliland and Casson Cove, . . .	171	67 11 0
Teelin, . . .	Cladnagescragh and Teelin, . . .	7	1 0 0
Moyle, . . .	Moyle, . . .	151	72 14 0
Portaferry, . . .	Killybegh, Portaferry and Kircubbin, . . .	200	40 0 0
Newcastle, . . .	Newcastle, . . .	53	5 19 6
Omeath, . . .	Omeath and Warrenpoint, . . .	37	24 0 0
Greencore, . . .	Carlingford and Ballinac, . . .	210	78 14 6
Total, . . .		3,206½	1,223 0 4

APPENDIX No. 8.

BEAM AND OTTER TRAWLING.

## APPENDIX

## BEAM AND OTTER

(REPLIES FROM

No.	Station.	How many boats were regularly engaged in Beam trawling from Ports within your Station?			How many boats were regularly engaged in Otter trawling from Ports within your Station?			How many men from your Station were engaged in the trawling industry?	Tonnage Under 10 tons.
		Steam.	Motor.	Sailing.	Steam.	Motor.	Sailing.		
1	Bowth	-	-	18	0*	-	3	127 men and 10 boys	1
2	Ringsend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Kingsdown	-	-	2	-	-	-	10	-
4	Ards	-	-	-	(b) 3	-	5	24	5
5	Comtown	-	(c) 1	14	-	-	6	56	14
6	Wexford	-	(d) 2	14	(d) 2†	-	14	58	13
7	Arthonstown	-	-	18	-	-	-	58	18
8	Dunmore East	-	(e) 1†	3	(e) 1†	-	-	14	4
9	Helwick Head	-	-	-	-	17	70	11 men and 2 boys	14
10	Ballycotton	-	-	0	-	5	34	4	4
11	East Ferry	-	-	-	-	4	12	4	4
12	Upper Cove	-	-	-	-	3	12	-	-
13	Courtmacsherry	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1
14	Ross Bar	-	-	-	-	10	52	5	5
15	Union Hall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Castletownshand	-	-	1	-	3	12	2	2
17	Baltimore	-	-	2	-	-	8	-	-
18	Schull	-	-	4	-	3	27	2	2
19	Crookhaven	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-
20	Castletownshand	(a) 1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
21	Ballycotton	-	-	2	-	-	8	-	-
22	Dingle	-	-	23	-	-	92	-	-
23	River Shannon	-	-	5	-	-	10 men and 5 boys	1	1
24	Scamore	-	-	20	-	-	20 men and 20 boys	20	20
25	North Anna	-	-	6	-	-	24 men and 1 boy	-	-
26	Croghan	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	1
27	Rossmore	-	-	7	-	1	36	7	7
28	Kesh	-	-	1	-	3	17	3	3
29	Inchicore	-	-	1	-	15	30	15	15
30	Bacilly	-	-	-	-	9	23	9	9
31	Malinbeg	-	-	-	-	10	61	19	19
32	Ballyvaughan	-	-	-	-	11	44	11	11
33	Bull Hill	-	-	1	-	8	22	2	2
34	Trillick	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
35	Killybegs	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-
36	Bathmullen	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-
37	Banarny	-	-	-	-	4	12	-	-
38	Greenacres	-	-	-	(g) 1	16	54	16	16
39	Moyle	-	-	-	(h) 1	26	66	26	26
40	Portrush	-	-	-	(i) 3	11	36	11	11
41	Ballyvaughan	-	-	-	-	11	40	11	11
42	Cashinall	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1
43	Glenamoy	-	-	-	1‡	(k) 1	5	1	1
44	Larne Harbour	-	-	-	(l) 2	3	13	3	3
45	Carrickfergus	-	-	-	-	4	8	4	4
46	Belfast	-	-	-	-	6	18	6	6
47	Bangor	-	-	-	-	14	24	14	14
48	Cloghy	-	-	-	-	10	46 men and 4 boys	-	-
49	Newcastle	-	-	-	1	3	16	-	-
50	Clogher Head	-	-	-	-	4	16	-	-
51	Balbrigan	-	-	-	-	13	56	-	-
52	Loughmurry	-	-	-	-	3	10	-	-
53	Rush	-	-	-	-	3	12	-	-
Totals		1	4	156	11	14	290	1,504 men and 42 boys	285

\* Two of 71 tons, one of 60 tons, one of 65 tons, one of 63 tons, one of 53 tons, one of 48 tons, one (a) Fourteen sailing and 2 motor boats engaged in both beam and otter trawling. (b) One of 30 tons, (c) One of 12 tons. (d) One of 10 tons. (e) One of 11 tons. (f) One of 10 tons, one of 9 tons.

No. 8.

## TRAWLING, 1910.

## COAST GUARD.)

was the tonnage of the sailing boats?

Between 10 and 20 tons inclusive.	Between 20 and 30 tons inclusive.	Between 30 and 40 tons inclusive.	Between 40 and 50 tons inclusive.	Over 50 tons	During what months did these boats fish?	Station.	No.
1	1	-	3	5	October, Steamers and first class sailing boats all the year. Second class sailing boats January to March, and August to December, occasionally during the other months.	Howth, . . . . .	1
-	-	-	-	-	All the year.	Ringend . . . . .	2
2	-	-	-	-	January to March, also December, . . . . .	Kingstown, . . . . .	3
6	-	-	-	-	March to November, . . . . .	Arklow, . . . . .	4
1	-	-	-	-	All the year.	Courtown, . . . . .	5
-	-	-	-	-	January and February, and July to December.	Wexford, . . . . .	6
1	-	-	-	-	All the year, . . . . .	Arthursdown, . . . . .	7
3	-	-	-	-	do., . . . . .	Dunmore East, . . . . .	8
1	-	-	-	-	February to October, . . . . .	Helrick Head, . . . . .	9
3	1	-	-	-	All the year, . . . . .	Ballycotton, . . . . .	10
-	-	-	-	-	do., . . . . .	East Ferry, . . . . .	11
3	-	-	-	-	March to December, . . . . .	Upper Cove, . . . . .	12
2	3	-	-	-	January to November, . . . . .	Courtmaleherry, . . . . .	13
-	2	-	-	-	January to May, July and September to December.	Ross Barr, . . . . .	14
-	1	1	-	-	January to March, October to December.	Union Hall, . . . . .	15
1	3	1	-	-	All the year, . . . . .	Castletownscud, . . . . .	16
-	-	-	-	-	Two boats all the year; others fit out for spring and autumn mackerel fishing.	Baltimore, . . . . .	17
-	-	1	-	-	September to November, . . . . .	Schell, . . . . .	18
-	-	1	1	-	All the year, . . . . .	Crookhaven, . . . . .	19
1	10	10	1	-	do., . . . . .	Castletownscud, . . . . .	20
4	-	-	-	-	do., . . . . .	Ballycotton, . . . . .	21
-	-	-	-	-	April to December, . . . . .	Dingle, . . . . .	22
-	-	-	-	-	All the year, . . . . .	River Shannon, . . . . .	23
-	2	3	-	-	do., . . . . .	Beaumont, . . . . .	24
-	-	-	-	-	July, August and September, . . . . .	North Arran, . . . . .	25
1	-	-	-	-	March to October, . . . . .	Cloghan, . . . . .	26
1	-	-	-	-	May, June and July, . . . . .	Rossmore, . . . . .	27
-	-	-	-	-	May to October, . . . . .	Keel, . . . . .	28
-	-	-	-	-	April to October, . . . . .	Limerick, . . . . .	29
-	-	-	-	-	January and April to December, . . . . .	Rackley, . . . . .	30
-	-	-	-	-	March to September, . . . . .	Mullaghmore, . . . . .	31
7	1	-	-	-	All the year, . . . . .	Ballyshannon, . . . . .	32
1	-	-	-	-	May to October, . . . . .	Ball Hill, . . . . .	33
3	-	-	-	-	June to August, . . . . .	Tribane, . . . . .	34
4	-	-	-	-	April to November, . . . . .	Killybeg, . . . . .	35
-	-	-	-	-	March to November, . . . . .	Redhamullen, . . . . .	36
-	-	-	-	-	May, August and September, . . . . .	Buncrana, . . . . .	37
-	-	-	-	-	Majority all the year, . . . . .	Greencastle, . . . . .	38
-	-	-	-	-	March to October, . . . . .	Noville, . . . . .	39
-	-	-	-	-	July to September, . . . . .	Portrush, . . . . .	40
-	-	-	-	-	September and October, . . . . .	Ballycastle, . . . . .	41
-	-	-	-	-	September to December, . . . . .	Cushenduff, . . . . .	42
-	-	-	-	-	All the year, . . . . .	Glenarm, . . . . .	43
-	-	-	-	-	do., . . . . .	Larne Harbour, . . . . .	44
-	-	-	-	-	do., . . . . .	Carriekfergus, . . . . .	45
-	-	-	-	-	do., . . . . .	Bellah, . . . . .	46
1	-	-	-	-	October to December, . . . . .	Bungoe, . . . . .	47
10	1	-	-	-	All the year, . . . . .	Cloghy, . . . . .	48
2	-	-	-	-	do., . . . . .	Newcastle, . . . . .	49
6	-	-	-	-	do., . . . . .	Clogher Head, . . . . .	50
1	-	-	-	-	do., . . . . .	Ballynagran, . . . . .	51
3	-	-	-	-	September to January, . . . . .	Loughshinny, . . . . .	52
-	-	-	-	-	August, September and October, . . . . .	Rath, . . . . .	53
71	35	17	6	5	Totals.		

of 47 tons, and one of 10 tons. (x) One of 20 tons. (y) One of 7 tons. (z) One of 17 tons.  
 one of 20 tons and one of 8 tons. (e) One of 4 tons. (f) One of 9 tons and one of 8 tons.  
 and one of 7 tons. (g) One of 4 tons. (h) Two of 4 tons each.  
 † Boats engaged in both beam and otter trawling.

## APPENDIX No. 9.

## LONG LINE FISHERY, 1910.

(REPLIES FROM COAST GUARD.)

Coast Guard Division.	How many men and boys were engaged in long line fishing this year :		How many boats were engaged in long line fishing :						During what months do they fish with long lines ?
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Open row boats of 15ft. keel and upwards, unless one of 15ft. and upwards over all.	Open row boats of less than 15ft. keel, and unless of less than 15ft. over all.		
	Men.	Boys.							
Kingsdown, .	291	17	19	88	16	—	—	—	All the year.
Wicklow, .	63	—	4	8	4	—	—	—	January to March, and August to December.
Wexford, .	7	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	January to March, and December.
Queensdown, .	29	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	April to October.
Kinsale, .	191	4	—	84	7	—	—	1	All the year except January and August.
Siddiberea, .	362	2	5	68	14	—	—	3	All the year.
Valencia, .	48	—	—	10	2	—	—	—	All the year.
Dingle, .	204	—	—	22	53	—	—	—	January to June; November and December.
Kilkee, .	88	—	—	—	—	82	—	—	All the year.
Galway, .	1,115	7	1	120	122	94	21	—	All the year.
Keel, .	322	—	—	19	41	—	—	—	January to May and December.
Behanullet, .	302	—	—	13	29	14	—	—	All the year.
Prulloniva, .	74	—	—	2	3	11	2	—	January to September.
Sligo, .	249	—	—	35	22	—	—	—	All the year except September.
Killybegs, .	678	—	—	193	16	—	—	1	January to July, and October to December.
Rathmullen, .	235	—	—	64	12	—	—	—	All the year.
Marble, .	316	—	—	65	1	—	—	—	All the year.
Follycastle, .	126	8	—	64	3	—	—	—	All the year.
Carricklagan, .	37	—	—	17	5	—	—	—	All the year.
Doughadee, .	65	—	1	26	6	—	—	—	All the year.
Newcastle, .	123	10	3	17	12	—	—	—	All the year.
Dunahally, .	236	—	—	48	2	—	—	—	January to May, and October to December.
Malahide, .	57	2	3	7	6	—	—	—	All the year.
Totals,	5,128	45	36	784	377	151	28		

APPENDIX No. 10.

LOBSTER FISHERY.



## APPENDIX No. 10.—LOBSTER FISHERY

No.	Coast Guard Division.	How many boats engaged in Lobster Fishing this year?					How many people (total) followed it?	During what months?
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Open row boats of 15 ft. keel and upwards and vessels of 18 ft. and upwards over all.	Open row boats of less than 15 ft. keel and vessels of less than 18 ft. over all.		
1	Kingstown,	-	12	6	-	-	47	All the year,
2	Wicklow,	-	2	2	-	-	14	June and July,
3	Wexford,	-	12	1	-	-	31	June to September,
4	Trimore,	-	26	5	-	1	63	April to October,
5	Youghal,	-	5	2	1	-	22	April to October,
6	Queensdown,	-	-	1	-	-	2	March to September,
7	Kinsale,	-	20	3	1	2	33	May to October
8	†Skibbereen,	-	63	9	-	3	316	May to October,
9	Castletown,	-	44	9	-	-	215	All the year,
10	Valentia,	-	16	12	3	3	120	All the year,
11	Dingle,	-	6	56	1	-	248	April to September,
12	Kilkee,	-	-	-	16	-	46	May to September,
13	Galway,	1	95	127	72	84	1,011	April to November,
14	Keel,	-	4	29	-	-	115	March to October,
15	Belmullet,	-	15	60	7	-	227	April to October,
16	Pallendive,	-	1	2	7	-	68	March to November
17	Sligo,	-	21	11	-	2	113	January to October,
18	Killybegs,	-	77	17	-	-	453	All the year,
19	Rathmullen,	-	60	8	-	-	211	April to October,
20	Moyle,	-	17	1	-	3	92	April to October,
21	Ballycastle	-	35	3	-	-	96	All the year,
22	Carrickfergus,	-	10	6	-	-	36	All the year,
23	Doughadee,	-	21	27	-	-	112	All the year
24	Newcastle,	-	26	20	-	-	94	All the year,
25	Dundalk,	-	22	3	-	-	78	April to September,
26	Malahide,	1	7	7	-	-	43	April to October
Totals,		2	630	427	168	96	3,955	

\* Many thousands of dozens of lobsters not included in above are sold direct to Companies who  
 † Boats belonging to Ballinacorney Station do not land all the lobsters

## 1910.—(REPLIES FROM COAST GUARD.)

What was the total number captured by all the boats?	Where were the Lobsters sold?	What was the average price?	Value.	No.
Dozens.		Per Dozen.	£	
773	Locally, and in Dublin, . . . . .	8s. to 14s. 6d.	674	
7	Locally, . . . . .	9s.	8	2
91	Locally, and in London, . . . . .	8s. to 12s.	86	3
1,321	Locally, and in Dunmore, Waterford and London, . . . . .	8s. to 12s.	656	4
1,810	Dungarvan, Ardmore and London, . . . . .	7s. 6d.	679	5
12	Locally, and in Cork and Dublin, . . . . .	9s.	5	6
1,311	Locally, and to English lobster Cutters; some sent to Cork and Southampton.	7s. 6d. to 10s.	540	7
19,374	Locally, and to English markets, . . . . .	7s. 6d. to 9s.	7,563	8
2,621	Locally, and London; also to Lobster Cutters, . . . . .	7s. to 11s.	1,081	9
3,612	Locally, and London, Cork, Dublin and Liverpool, . . . . .	7s. to 12s.	1,376	10
5,788	Locally, and in Dublin, London, Southampton and France; also to English Lobster Cutters.	7s. to 10s.	2,581	11
400	Locally, . . . . .	6s. to 12s.	154	12
26,835	Locally, and in Dublin, London, Manchester and Leicester, . . . . .	6s. to 12s. 6d.	13,446	13
2,342	Locally, . . . . .	8s. to 9s.	1,038	14
3,306	Locally, and in Dublin and London, . . . . .	8s. to 12s.	1,439	15
193	Locally, and in Dublin and London, . . . . .	6s. to 9s. 6d.	86	16
1,644	Locally, and in London, Liverpool and Dublin, . . . . .	5s. to 8s.	639	17
6,523	Locally, and in Dublin, Belfast, Liverpool, London, Leicester, Birmingham, and Manchester.	5s. 6d. to 12s.	2,336	18
2,561	Locally, and in Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester and London.	8s. to 10s.	886	19
1,096	Locally, and in Manchester, . . . . .	7s. to 10s.	516	20
1,227	Locally, and in Belfast, Liverpool, and Manchester, . . . . .	5s. to 7s. 6d.	386	21
1,121	Locally, and in Belfast, Manchester, Wigan, and Liverpool, . . . . .	8s. to 12s.	506	22
8,727	Locally, and in Belfast, Dublin, Glasgow, Manchester and Liverpool.	6s. to 12s.	1,759	23
1,117	Locally, and in Belfast and Liverpool, . . . . .	8s. to 11s.	457	24
8,890	Locally, and in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Drogheda and Dublin.	6s. to 11s.	1,606	25
2,641	Dublin, . . . . .	9s. to 11s.	1,038	26
109,607			40,959	

send Lobster Cutters round the coast and pick up their catches in harbours, creeks, and at sea, captured by them on the goods of that station.

## APPENDIX

## CRAI

(Replies from

Coast Guard Division.	How many boats engaged in Crab fishing this year?					How many men followed it?	During what months?
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Open new boats at 1st level and second level at 1st and 2nd level over all.	Open new boats at 1st level and second level at 1st and 2nd level over all.		
Kingstown,	—	10	6	—	—	40	All the year, . . .
Wicklow,	—	3	2	—	—	14	June and July, . . .
Wexford,	—	8	1	—	—	26	June to September, . . .
Tralee,	—	20	5	—	—	64	April to September, . . .
Youghal,	—	—	1	1	—	4	June to September, . . .
Queensdown,	—	—	1	—	—	2	March to September, . . .
Kinsale,	—	5	2	—	—	17	April to October, . . .
Castletown,	—	6	—	—	—	18	May to August, . . .
Kilkee,	—	—	—	0	—	17	June to September, . . .
Galway,	—	1	22	11	1	82	April to November, . . .
Killybegs,	—	37	7	—	—	205	January to October, . . .
Rathmullen,	—	43	6	—	—	183	May to October, . . .
Movilla,	—	16	1	—	—	85	April to October, . . .
Ballycastle,	—	32	2	—	—	88	March to October, . . .
Carrickfergus,	—	9	5	—	—	27	All the year, . . .
Donaghadee,	—	—	17	—	—	45	June and July, . . .
Newcastle,	—	17	12	—	—	60	All the year, . . .
Malahide,	1	6	7	—	—	40	April to October, . . .
Totals,	1	213	97	18	1	959	

No. 11.

FISHERY, 1910.

COAST GUARD.)

What was the total number captured off your Station by all boats?	Where were the Crabs sold?	What was the average price?	Value.	Coast Guard Division.
No. 6,487	Locally, and in Dublin,	Per Dozen 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.	£ 49	Kingstown.
91	Locally, . . . . .	2s. 3d.	1	Wicklow.
300	Locally, . . . . .	1s.	1	Wexford.
11,016	Locally, and in Waterford and London.	1s. 3d. to 3s.	79	Tramore.
489	Locally, . . . . .	2s. to 2s. 6d.	5	Youghal.
72	Locally, . . . . .	2s. 6d.	1	Queenstown.
3,196	Locally, and in Cork,	1s. 10d. to 3s.	23	Kinsale.
690	Locally, . . . . .	1s. 6d.	4	Castletown.
1,771	Locally, . . . . .	1s. 6d.	11	Kilkeel.
6,964	Locally, and in London,	1s.	29	Galway.
86,528	Locally, and in Dublin, London, and Manchester.	6d.	76	Killybegs.
8,486	Locally, and in London and Liverpool.	6d. to 3s.	23	Rathmullen.
49,260	Locally, and in Manchester,	1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d.	308	Movilla.
45,812	Locally, and in Ballymena, Belfast, Liverpool and Manchester.	1s. to 3s.	307	Ballycastle.
2,300	Locally, and in Belfast, Manchester and Wigan.	1s. to 2s.	14	Carrikerfergus.
1,441	Locally, and in Belfast,	1s.	6	Donaghadee.
9,300	Locally, and in Belfast	1s. to 2s.	51	Newcastle.
82,783	Dublin, and locally.	1s.	345	Malahide.
266,887			1,329	Totals.

## SHRIMP FISHERY, 1910.

(REPLIES FROM COAST GUARD.)

Coast Guard Station.	Are trawlers banned, for all the season?	About how many people are employed?	How is the catch disposed of?	What amount is sent to market, in the port?	What is the average price?	What method of capture is resorted to?	During what months does the fishing last?	Value.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Quantons, . . .	Yes, .	17	Sells to Quantons, York, Loughswilly Islands, . . .	£ 2 3	3d to 4d per lb.,	Shrimp trawls with net or wooden frames.	May to October, .	£ 150
Knock, . . .	Yes, .	4	Sold locally . . .	£ 15 0	4d per lb.,	Shrimp trawls, . . .	May to October, .	15
<b>Total,</b>		21		£ 17 3				£ 165

Appendix to the Report for the year 1910 on

APPENDIX No. 12.  
OYSTER FISHERY, 1910.

PUBLIC BEDS.—(REPLIES FROM COAST GUARD.)

Coast Guard District.	Where are the Public Beds situated?	What is their state as to stock and cleanliness?	Are they showing signs of improvement or decay?	Was there any spoiling during the most recent oyster season?
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
Wicklow. . .	Between Milnes Head and Moore Castle.	Active bed well stocked and clean.	Improvement. . . . .	Not known.
Wexford. . .	Two miles off the Harbour. . .	Oysters bed clean, but stock scarce.	Decay. . . . .	No.
Waterford. . .	Between Cronan Head and Ballyhase.	Dirty, owing to darkness Oysters over board by steamer.	No. . . . .	Yes.
Sligo. . .	Spee, Trillick Bay.	Good. . . . .	Improvement. . . . .	Yes.
Galway. . .	Cherrybridge. . .	Good. . . . .	Improvement. . . . .	Yes.
	Trillick. . .	Good. . . . .	Improvement. . . . .	Yes.
	Ballyquibbin. . .	Poor. . . . .	Decay. . . . .	A slight fall.
Kesh. . .	Newport Bay and Westport Bay. . .	Very good. . . . .	Improving. . . . .	Yes.
Belmont. . .	Belmont Bay.	Good. . . . .	No. . . . .	Yes.
Dundalk. . .	In Channel of Quinich, from Narrows Water Ferry to Four Mile Cross.	Stock fair. . . . .	Slight improvement. . . . .	None observed.

In addition to the above, oysters are taken on several small private harbours and beds. Only the harbours of the latter are included in Appendix No. 1.

## OYSTER FISHERY, 1914—continued.

PUBLIC REVENUE.—(RETURN FROM COAST GUARD.)

Coast Guard Division.	Are registered Oyster boats for sale? (If so, State the particulars.)	Are registered Oyster boats for hire? (If so, State the particulars.)	How many boats were engaged in the Oyster fishery this year?						The total amount of oyster produced in the Oyster fishery this year.	During what months was the fishing carried on?	How many boats were taken during the season?	What was the average price per bushel obtained for the oysters?
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Wicklow.	No.	No.	—	4	—	—	—	—	16	February to April.	332	2s. to 3s. 6d.
Wexford.	No.	No.	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	January to April, and November and December.	79	14s.
Waterford.	No, any boats are referred to in the act.	No.	—	7	—	—	—	—	26	January and February, and September to December.	180	10s.
Sligo.	No.	No.	—	4	2	—	—	—	36	November, December, January to March.	708	3s. 6d.
Galway.	No.	Yes, off the Bally-slick hill.	—	—	—	1	140	140	343	December in Galway Bay; January to April, and October to November in Ballyslick Bay.	3,117	3s. to 4s.
Kesh.	No.	No.	—	2	2	—	—	—	17	January to April, and October to December.	102	3s. to 4s. 6d.
Belmont.	No.	No.	—	—	—	—	—	4	16	January to April, and September to December.	290	3s. 6d.
Dundalk.	No.	No.	—	25	25	—	—	—	207	1st November to 15th January.	1,800	4s.
		Totals.	—	40	28	1	140	140	536		2,409	

Appendix to the Report for the year 1914 on

APPENDIX No. 15—continued.

OYSTER FISHERY, 1910—continued.

PUBLIC BEDS.—(Imports from Coast Guard.)

Coast Guard Division.	Where were the Oysters sold?	How were they conveyed home?	Value.
	(16)	(17)	(18)
Whitlow, . . . . .	Locally, . . . . .	By coach, . . . . .	2
Wexford, . . . . .	Locally, . . . . .	By boat, . . . . .	10
Waterford, . . . . .	Locally, and in Waterford, . . . . .	By steamer, . . . . .	50
Sligo, . . . . .	Locally, and Galway, . . . . .	By rail, . . . . .	100
Galway, . . . . .	Locally, . . . . .	By boat, coach, and rail, . . . . .	500
Kent, . . . . .	Locally, . . . . .	By boat and rail, . . . . .	100
Salisbury, . . . . .	Locally, and in Sligo, Dublin, and Galway, . . . . .	By boat, rail, and steamer, . . . . .	25
Devon, . . . . .	Liverpool, Manchester, and London, . . . . .	By rail and steamer, . . . . .	2,100
		Total, . . . . .	2,177



## APPENDIX

## MUSSEL

(REPLIES FROM

Coast Guard Division.	Are Mussels gathered for export or local sale?	If exported, to what place?	What amount was gathered this year for export and local sale?	How much of this was for export?	What was the average price for those exported?
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
			Tons.	Tons.	Per Ton.
					£ s. d.
Wexford, .	For export,	Bristol and Liverpool.	55	All, .	2 10 0
Waterford, .	For export,	Manchester, Liverpool, and Bristol.	10	All, .	5 0 0
Queenstown, .	For export,	Birmingham and London.	4½	All, .	2 10 0
Valentia, .	For export,	Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bradford, Nottingham, Sheffield, Bristol, Derby, Coventry, Warrington, Cardiff, and Bolton.	1,148	All, .	2 0 0
Sligo, . .	For export,	Liverpool and Manchester.	57½	All, .	1 2 3 } to 2 9 0 }
Killybegs, .	For local sale.	—	16½	—	1 5 0
Rathmullen, .	For export,	Glasgow, . .	1½	All, .	1 2 6
Carriekfergus, .	For export,	Portrush and Portstewart.	22	All, .	2 10 0
Donaghadee, .	For export,	Portstewart, .	1	All, .	3 0 0
Dundalk, .	For export,	Liverpool and Manchester.	200	185	1 0 0 } to 1 8 4 }
Malahide, .	For export,	Liverpool, . .	6	All, .	2 0 0
		Totals .	1,522½	1,491	

No. 14.

## FISHERY, 1910.

COAST GUARD.)

How were they sent to market?	How many people find employment gathering Mussels?	During what months was it carried on?	Value (to nearest £).	Observations.
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
			£	
By steamer, .	8	All the year, .	158	—
By rail and steamer.	6	September to April,	50	—
By cart and rail.	12	October to March.	11	—
By cart, rail, and steamer,	150	January to March, and September to December.	2,804	—
By cart, rail, and steamer	32	January to March, September to December.	75	—
—	12	January to March, and October to December.	20	—
By cart and steamer.	12	February to April.	2	—
By rail, .	2	All the year, .	55	—
By cart and train.	4	March and April.	3	—
By rail and steamer.	68	September to May.	250	—
By rail and steamer.	6	October to December.	12	—
	312		3,123	

APPENDIX No. 15.  
**COCKLE FISHERY, 1910.**  
 (REPORTS FROM COAST GUARD.)

Coast Guard Division.	Are Cockles gathered for export or local sale?	If exported, to what place?	How many gallons were gathered this year?		What was the average price per gallon?		How many cwt. sent to market?	How many people had employment picking Cockles?	During what months was it carried on?	Value (in pounds £)
			For export.	For local sale.	For those exported.	For those sold locally.				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Exeter, . . .	For local sale.	—	—	1,000	—	6d. to 1s.	Carried by gill-nets	14	April to Sept.	£ 40
Wexford, . . .	For local sale.	—	—	2,000	—	4d. to 6d.	Carried by gill-nets	20	May to Sept.	150
Tynemouth, . . .	For local sale.	—	—	2,400	—	5d. to 10d.	By cart and rail.	10	All the year.	120
Edinburgh, . . .	For local sale.	—	—	1,500	—	4d.	—	10	April to Nov.	50
Yarmouth, . . .	For local sale.	—	—	10,000	—	5d.	By cart and rail.	40	Mar. to Sept.	210
Dieppe, . . .	For export.	Shipped 1 ton.	100	—	—	1s. to 1d.	By cart.	50	April to Oct.	50
East, . . .	For local sale.	—	—	2,000	—	5d.	By market and	50	April to July.	50
Portsmouth, . . .	For local sale.	—	—	500	—	4d.	By cart and rail.	4	May to July.	5
Shet., . . .	For export.	Exported and	2,000	—	1d.	—	By cart, rail, and	20	March to May.	10
Edinburgh, . . .	For local sale.	—	—	500	—	5d.	—	5	April to June.	5
Edinburgh, . . .	For local sale.	—	—	60	—	5d.	—	5	May to July.	5
		Totals.	2,400	10,000				200		450

Appendix to the Report for the year 1910. etc.

APPENDIX No. 16.

PERIWINKLE FISHERY, 1910.

## APPENDIX

## PERIWINKLE

(REPLIES FROM

Number.	Coast Guard Division.	Are Periwinkles gathered for export or local sale?	If exported, to what place?	What amount was gathered this year?	
				For export.	For local sale.
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
				Tons.	Tons.
1	Wexford.	For export.	Bristol and Liverpool.	14	—
2	Waterford.	do.	Waterford and Manchester.	8	—
3	Youghal.	do.	London.	114	—
4	Queenstown.	For export and local sale.	Cork and London.	43	1
5	Kinsale.	For export.	London and Liverpool.	76	—
6	Skibbereen.	do.	London.	14	—
7	Castletown.	do.	do.	37	—
8	Valentia.	do.	English Markets.	45	—
9	Dingle.	do.	London and Liverpool.	10	—
10	Kilkeo.	For export and local sale.	London.	43	7
11	Galway.	For export.	London and Manchester.	297	—
12	Keel.	do.	London, Liverpool and Manchester.	160	—
13	Belmullet.	For export.	London.	104	—
14	Pullenvilla.	For export.	London and Glasgow.	28	—
15	Sligo.	do.	London, Manchester, Blackburn, Liverpool, and Dublin.	222	—
16	Killybegs.	do.	London, Belfast, Glasgow, Manchester, and Liverpool.	30	—
17	Rathmullen.	do.	London and Liverpool.	5	—
18	Carrickfergus.	For export and local sale.	Belfast, London, and Liverpool.	45	5
19	Donaghadee.	do.	Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Manchester and Belfast.	19	1
20	Newcastle.	For export.	Manchester, London and Liverpool.	26	—
21	Dundalk.	do.	London, Liverpool, Manchester and Belfast.	28	—
22	Malahide.	do.	Dublin and Manchester.	62	—
Totals.				1,438	14

No. 16.

## FISHERY, 1910.

(COAST GUARD.)

What was the average price obtained by the gatherers for those exported?	How were they sent to market?	How many people find employment gathering Fort-winkles?	During what months was the gathering carried on?	Value.	Number.
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Average Prices taken to be 3s. 6d. per cwt.	Rail and steamer, . . .	30	April to August, . . .	£	1
	do., . . .	8	All the year, . . .		2
	do., . . .	82	All the year, . . .		3
	do., . . .	58	All the year, . . .		4
	Cart, rail, and steamer, .	85	All the year, . . .		5
	Rail and steamer, . . .	20	January to March, and September to December, .		6
	do., . . .	100	January to May, and October to December, . . .		7
	Cart, rail, and steamer, .	150	October to March, . . .		8
	do., . . .	23	January to June, and August to December, . . .		9
	do., . . .	287	January to April, and September to December, . .		10
	do., . . .	728	All the year, . . .		11
	do., . . .	859	do., . . .		12
	do., . . .	170	do., . . .	5,065	13
	do., . . .	39	January to July, and October to December, . . .		14
	do., . . .	79	All the year, . . .		15
	do., . . .	38	January to October, and December, . . .		16
	Cart, rail, and steamer, .	50	February to October, . .		17
	do., . . .	63	All the year, . . .		18
	do., . . .	21	January to May, and September to December, . .		19
	do., . . .	63	January to May and September to December, . .		20
	do., . . .	24	All the year, . . .		21
	do., . . .	29	do., . . .		22
		2,500			

## LOANS.

The following tables show the transactions in regard to Loans to Fishermen.

TABLE No. 1.

TABLE showing the Loans applied for and recommended during 12 months ended 31st March, 1911.

District.	Number of Applications.	Number of Applicants.	Amount of Loans applied for in period.	Number of Loans Recommended.	Number of Persons to whom Recommended.	Amount of Loans Recommended in period.
Arctic, ... ..	26	26	£ 14 0 0	14	22	£ 14 0 0
Coast, ... ..	15	25	150 0 0	20	21	150 0 0
Down, ... ..	21	44	1,175 0 0	20	22	1,217 10 0
Trinity, ... ..	12	27	1,500 0 0	10	10	1,400 0 0
Linnell, ... ..	1	1	10 0 0	1	1	20 0 0
Loughmery, ... ..	7	8	247 10 0	8	7	227 17 6
Loath, ... ..	2	2	50 0 0	1	1	0 0 0
Waterford, ... ..	4	4	80 0 0	3	3	50 0 0
Wicklow, ... ..	20	20	400 0 0	14	27	400 0 0
Wicklow, ... ..	27	29	7,700 10 0	16	26	7,710 0 0
<b>Total.</b> ... ..	<b>129</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>12,812 7 6</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>12,804 10 0</b>

APPENDIX No. 17 (*continued*).

LOANS.—TABLE No. 2.



## APPENDIX

## (NON-CONGESTED

## TABLE

STATEMENT of the Total Amounts Advanced, the Total Repayments Security in respect of loans which have been issued by the Department in non-congested districts. This Statement also includes the amount repaid on 31st March, 1900, at foot of unrepaid loans issued by the Department in respect of Irish Fisheries between the passing of the Purchase of Land

COUNTIES.	Total Number of Loans Advanced.	LOANS ADVANCED.			
		To 31st March, 1910.	During the year ended 31st March, 1911.	Total to 31st March, 1911.	Promissory Notes given as security for Principal and Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	58	1,963 10 5	303 10 0	2,266 0 5	2,263 4 8
Clare, . . .	61	700 10 0	—	700 10 0	744 13 1
Cork, . . .	153	2,010 15 0	184 15 0	2,275 30 0	2,423 7 5
Denegal, . . .	38	634 7 10	—	634 7 10	673 30 10
Down, . . .	64	3,388 0 0	2,117 15 10	5,705 15 10	6,137 17 7
Dublin, . . .	66	4,810 7 6	1,061 5 8	6,780 13 2	7,233 7 11
Galway, . . .	282	5,281 10 0	—	5,281 10 0	5,624 18 6
Kerry, . . .	13	193 10 0	—	193 10 0	204 13 0
Limerick, . . .	8	322 0 0	15 0 0	337 0 0	370 11 4
Londonderry, . . .	43	1,537 6 0	228 5 0	1,805 11 0	1,925 2 3
Louth, . . .	27	280 14 0	63 0 0	352 14 0	374 0 2
Mayo, . . .	185	1,392 19 6	—	1,392 19 6	1,467 5 11
Meath, . . .	1	17 0 0	—	17 0 0	17 17 0
Sligo, . . .	38	401 14 0	—	401 14 0	482 5 6
Waterford, . . .	46	639 15 0	73 0 0	762 15 0	800 7 6
Wexford, . . .	48	1,323 14 0	444 12 3	1,868 7 0	1,813 4 8
Wicklow, . . .	41	3,827 4 9	4,801 8 11	8,628 13 8	9,503 1 8
Total, . . .	1,172	29,640 18 9	10,322 13 2	39,963 11 11	42,527 0 0

NOTE.—One sum of £200, three of £100 each, and another of £50 were received from borrowers by them, while a sum of £100 was deposited towards cost of a Steam Drifter. These sums

No. 17—continued.

DISTRICTS.)

No. 2.

on Open Accounts, and the Amounts of Promissory Notes given as ment between 1st April, 1900, and 31st March, 1911, to fishermen Repayments made to the Department in respect of amounts outstanding the Board of Public Works on the recommendation of the Inspectors and Congested Districts (Ireland) Act, 1891, and the 31st March, 1900.

Amount of Promissory Notes recoverable and outstanding (including recoverable arrears) on the 31st March, 1900, in respect of Loans issued prior to that date.	Repayments to 31st March, 1911.	Outstanding Promissory Notes not arrived at maturity.	ARREARS.		Irrecoverable.
			No. of Loans.	Amount.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
189 2 0	1,965 7 5	715 0 2	4	31 19 1	—
287 11 10	987 5 3	4 11 0	2	2 5 6	8 8 0
1,274 13 6	3,350 4 8	333 6 2	4	5 15 1	—
193 11 3	757 12 11	110 8 7	2	1 6 7	—
206 11 8	3,326 3 10	2,997 14 2	2	20 11 2	—
1,470 13 8	5,009 14 7	3,484 5 0	14	259 7 0	—
2,398 7 1	7,349 14 5	365 16 8	13	48 6 6	253 8 0
409 4 0	503 0 3	11 19 0	—	—	8 17 9
235 2 10	498 5 2	105 3 0	1	4 6 0	—
308 14 11	1,735 3 4	433 16 3	3	14 17 7	—
66 16 7	372 18 1	67 3 8	1	0 15 0	—
306 5 1	1,633 14 3	121 15 9	13	18 1 0	—
—	17 17 0	—	—	—	—
02 10 8	551 18 6	29 17 8	—	—	—
36 5 9	727 10 6	111 13 8	2	6 9 1	—
148 3 3	788 18 6	1,169 1 11	3	12 7 6	—
343 15 10	2,899 10 6	1,009 7 10	7	135 10 2	—
8,176 19 11	32,704 8 4	17,172 0 7	71	553 17 3	270 13 0

in the year ended 31st March, 1911, as deposits towards cost of motor fishing boats required are not shown in above statement.



APPENDIX No. 18.

LIST OF LICENCES TO PLANT OYSTER BEDS.

## LIST of LICENCES to Plant OYSTER BEDS in force at date of this Report

No. of Licence.	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
<b>CO. CORK.</b>				
77	15th July, 1867.	John Smyth.	John J. Smyth.	Midleton River.
115	27th Dec., 1878.	Standish D. O'Grady and Rev. E. H. Newenham.	Selina H. O'Grady and Major W. W. Newenham.	Owenboy River.
<b>CO. KERRY.</b>				
5	2th Feb., 1831.	John Mahony.	Robert McClure.	Estuary of Kenmare River.
6	Do.	Rev. Denis Mahony.	Robert McClure.	Do.
69	30th Dec., 1865.	Richard Mahony.	R. P. Colomb.	Kenmare Estuary.
78	15th July, 1867.	Stephen E. Collis.	Stephen E. Collis.	River Shannon.
84	11th Feb., 1868.	Charles Sandes.	Charles F. Sandes.	Do.
91	11th March, 1869.	Richard J. Mahony.	R. P. Colomb.	Kenmare Bay.
92	Do.	Sir John C. R. Colomb.	Do.	Do.
125	14th June, 1873.	Robert McCowen.	W. H. McCowen.	Barrow Harbour.
159	6th October, 1878.	Charles Sandes.	Charles F. Sandes.	River Shannon.
162	17th Nov., 1882.	Do.	Do.	Do.
185	3rd January, 1906.	Samuel T. Heard.	Samuel T. Heard.	Kenmare Bay.
<b>CO. CLARE.</b>				
179	24th June, 1902.	The Burren Fisheries, Limited.	D. J. Mooney.	Poulnaclogh Bay.
180	29th July, 1913.	James Hynes.	James Hynes.	Do.
<b>CO. GALWAY.</b>				
12	15th Nov., 1854.	J. K. Boswell.	Congested Districts Board.	Ballyconneely Bay.
15	21st August, 1856.	William Foreman.	Patrick Connelly.	Ardhear Bay.
19	3rd Feb., 1860.	Rev. R. H. Wall.	Patrick Connelly.	Mannin and Ardhear Bays.

\* Transferred to present Grantee on 24th October, 1895.

No. 18.

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 30th April, 1910.

No. of Lifelines.	Area of Beds.			Average area of Beds available.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
	A.	R.	P.		
77	10	2	0	Acres. 5	Contains but few oysters. Nothing done to bed, save cutting off sea-weed. Falls of spat eaten by crabs, etc. No oysters taken off.
143	1339	1	2	21	Bed having been dredged is in a very good condition. 10,000 oysters from Tralee laid down. About 2,000 taken off. There was a fall of spat.
	1336	2	19	24½	
2	163	2	0	140	Bed has been protected and kept clean. Slight fall of spat.
6	147	2	0	15-20	Only a few oysters on bed. No fresh oysters have been laid down. Bed disused during last 12 months and not examined.
60	90	0	0	1	
78	212	0	0	—	Bed has been kept protected.
81	56	0	0	15-20	Bed clean and well stocked, and has been generally attended to.
91	46	0	0	8	10,718 oysters, value £54, taken off for consumption. About 4,000 from Fenit laid down. Beds disused during last 12 months and not examined.
92	195	0	0		
125	84	1	26	10	Bed in good clean condition. 85,680 oysters sold, value about £350. 101,000 oysters from South of England laid down.
158	217	0	28	—	Bed worked in connection with No. 84.
162	40	2	27	—	Bed not worked at present.
183	214	0	35	—	Bed in a bad state. 1,000 oysters from Tralee were planted this year, and seem so far to be doing well. No oysters taken off.
179	60	0	0	—	Nothing done on this bed, which is mainly used with a view to better protecting Bed No. 140.
180	2	0	0	—	
					Bed has been cleaned, and is in fair condition. 6,000 oysters from Galway were laid down. About 5,000, value £25, were taken off for consumption. No fall of spat was observed.
12	238	0	0	25	No report received.
15	90	2	0	2	Bed in fair condition. Some fall of spat. No oysters planted.
19	348	0	0	160	Bed in fair condition. Some fall of spat. Nothing done to bed during year.

## LIST of LICENCES to Plant OYSTER BEDS in force at date of this Report

No. of Licence	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
32	CO. GALWAY—con.			
140	4th April, 1864.	Lord Walscourt.	D. J. Mooney.	Galway Bay.
	30th June, 1877.	Lord Walscourt.	D. J. Mooney.	Do.
87	31st Oct., 1864.	John Kendal.	Patrick Connelly.	Ardbear and Man- nin Bays.
40	31st Dec., 1864.	P. Macaulay.	C. Zimmerman.	Ballinakil and Barnadery Bays.
114	30th Dec., 1871.	Colin Hugh Thomson.	A. J. D. Thomson.	Killary Bay.
110	9th Feb., 1872.	W. and J. St. George.	J. St. George.	Galway Bay.
170	9th June, 1892.	Thomas Nílan (jun.).	John Pickles.	Do.
171	26th Nov., 1893.	John MacSheehy.	John Pickles.	Ballinakil Harbour
181	4th June, 1894.	The Most Rev. John Healy, D.D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam.	The Most Rev. John Healy, D.D., Roman Catholic Archbishop, of Tuam.	Streamstown Bay.
8	CO. MAYO.			
	17th Nov., 1897.	John C. Garvey.	F. C. Garvey.	Clew Bay.
141	28th Dec., 1876.	Francis Mulholland.	Francis Mulholland.	Do.
172	6th May, 1896.	William Casey.	Michael Moran.	Do.
174	22nd Jan., 1897.	Colonel Wm. Arthur Gore Saunders-Knox- Gore.	Colonel Wm. Arthur Gore Saunders-Knox- Gore.	Killala Bay.
175	29th Dec., 1896.	Brother Joseph Done- dict Tully.	Superior of Franciscan Monastery, Achill.	Achill Sound.
177	19th May, 1899.	Charles R. S. Dickens.	E. Sweeney.	Achill Sound and Currane Sound.
7	CO. SLIGO.			
	17th Nov., 1892.	Thomas White.	Commonwealth Fisheries and Produce Co., Ltd.	Ballisodare Bay.

\*Licence No. 138, dated 15th August, 1875, to John Kendal, cancelled, and No. 172 granted in its stead.

No. 18—*continued*.

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 30th April, 1910.—*con.*

No. of Ledges.	Area of Beds.	Average area of Beds available.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
	A. H. F.	Acres.	
33 149	1,779 0 0 153 3 8	100 —	Beds in fair condition. 50,000 oysters taken off for consumption. Good fall of spat.
37	236 0 0	10	Bed in fair condition. Nothing done during the year. Some fall of spat.
46	150 0 0	150	No oysters taken from bed for sale. The bed has been kept supervised and stocked with American oysters.
114	291 2 0	50	Bed in a very good and healthy state. Some oysters taken off for consumption. None laid down. Shells have been laid down for oysters to spat on, and are calculated to yield better results than tiles.
115	810 0 0	80	Bed in good state. 41,000 oysters, value about £150, taken off for consumption. None planted. A good fall of spat.
170	582 3 3	—	Greater part of bed is clean and healthy. A considerable fall of spat was noticed in some parts. About 5,000 oysters were taken off and despatched to London.
171	390 3 0	—	No report received.
181	194 0 0	—	Bed has been cleaned and is in good order. 4,000 young Clarenbridge oysters laid down. About 2,000 oysters taken off for private consumption. It is believed that some spat has fallen during the past few years.
8	108 3 25	4	Bed in good condition and has been cleaned. About 1,000 oysters were taken off for home consumption. None laid. Small fall of spat.
141	12 1 20	8	Bed in fairly good condition, but owing to cold, wet season, little done to it during the year. 4,000 oysters laid and about 1,000 taken off. Very little fall of spat.
172	44 0 37	10	Bed in fair condition. 400 oysters laid down. 800 oysters sold, realising £2. Fair fall of spat.
174	373 0 0	—	Bed has been ruined by shifting sand, and it is not proposed to cultivate it until it has been ascertained whether this change in condition of bed is likely to be of a permanent character.
175	185 0 0	—	Contains few oysters. About 200 taken off for private consumption. Requires to be stocked.
177	317 2 20	—	Nothing done to bed.
7	132 1 26	10	Bed is worked in conjunction with No. 163.



## APPENDIX

LIST OF LICENCES TO PLANT OYSTER BEDS *in force* at date of this Report

No. of Licence.	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
CO. SLIGO— <i>con.</i>				
49	13th April, 1895.	Sir Robt. Gore Booth, bart.	Sir Joselyn Gore Booth, bart.	Drumcliffe Bay.
59	1st Dec., 1895.	Richard J. Verschoyle.	W. H. F. Verschoyle.	Ballisodare Bay.
63	16th June, 1897.	Sir Robt. Gore Booth, bart.	Sir Joselyn Gore Booth, bart.	Drumcliffe Bay.
86	12th March, 1898.	Col. Edward Cooper.	H. G. L. Estrange.	Ballisodare Bay.
101	12th March, 1899.	R. J. Verschoyle.	W. H. F. Verschoyle.	Ballisodare Bay.
102	22nd April, 1871.	Agnes M. Nicholson.	A. H. Lowe.	Sligo Bay.
121	24th Feb., 1873.	R. J. Verschoyle.	W. H. F. Verschoyle.	Ballisodare Bay.
125	27th Jan., 1875.	St. Geo. Jones Martin.	R. Fraser.	Sligo Estuary or Bay.
163	14th June, 1881.	Percy Harding Russ.	Commercial Fisheries and Produce Company, Ltd.	Ballisodare Bay.
149	22nd Dec., 1891.	Alex. Joseph Crichton.	Alex. Joseph Crichton.	Do.
176	25th August, 1898.	Catherine Phibbs.	Owen Phibbs.	Do.
CO. DONEGAL.				
116	27th July, 1871.	F. Mansfield.	The Reps. of late M. C. Mansfield.	Lough Swilly.
105	15th October, 1874.	Do.	Do.	Do.
CO. LOUTH.				
57	1st Dec., 1885.	John Ohine Woodhouse.	Musson & Co.	Carlingford Lough.
69	4th June, 1886.	Do.	Do.	Do.

No. 18—continued.

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 30th April, 1910.—*con.*

No. of Licence.	Area of Beds.	Average area of Beds available.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
49	A. R. P. 148 8 0	40	Bed mostly covered by drifting sand, but part still in fair condition. Nothing done to bed during year.
50	54 0 0	20	Same as report for Bed No. 101.
66	87 0 0	10	Bed spoiled by shifting sand. 36 dozen oysters taken off for private consumption. None sold. No fall of spat perceived.
86	190 0 0	10	Bed in good condition. 2,400 American oysters laid down with good results. 2,000 oysters, value £7 10s., taken off. No fall of spat.
101	18 2 0	2	Nothing done beyond keeping bed protected.
102	52 2 10	25	Bed in clean condition. 21,000 oysters taken off for consumption, realising about £30. There was a fair fall of spat.
121	114 0 20	9	Same as report for Bed No. 101.
135	77 1 33	35	Bed in a fairly good state, and has been well preserved and kept. About 10,000 oysters, value £30, sold for consumption. About 3,500 from Belmullet and Galway have been planted.
163	130 2 21½	14	Bed kept clean. 337,900 oysters from Falmouth and 16,600 from Westport laid down. None taken off. Fair fall of spat.
169	100 3 30	—	Bed partly stocked. 1,800 oysters taken from bed, value about £9 or £10. Oysters bought from Department seem to have done well.
176	81 1 2	—	Bed in a good state, but is too small to make any provision for the collection of spat, of which a fair quantity has fallen. 2,600 oysters from Inishlyre, Westport Bay, have been laid. No foreign oysters were laid as they do not thrive on this bed.
110	23 1 0	10	Nothing done to beds during past year.
123	12 2 0		
37	54 0 0	50	These two beds are worked together. 1,702 barrels of American oysters have been used for re-stocking beds. 1,537,125 oysters sold, realising £2,579 8s. 2d.
65	96 0 0		

## APPENDIX

LIST of LICENCES to Plant MUSSEL BEDS *in force* at date of this Report

No. of Licence.	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent	Locality of Beds.
CO. KERRY.				
1	3rd Jan., 1906.	Samuel T. Heard,	Samuel T. Heard,	Keemore Bay,
CO. MEATH.				
2	3rd Jan., 1906.	John King,	John King,	River Nanny,
3	22nd August, 1907.	James J. King,	James J. King,	Do.
4	18th Nov., 1910.	John King,	John King,	Do.

## APPENDIX

LIST of LICENCES to Plant PERIWINKLE BEDS *in force* at date of this Report,

No. of Licence.	Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Alleged present Owner or Lessee, or Agent.	Locality of Beds.
CO. KERRY.				
2	3rd Jan., 1906.	Samuel T. Heard,	Samuel T. Heard,	Keemore Bay,

No. 19.

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 31st December, 1910.

No. of Licence.	Area of Beds.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
COUNTY KERRY.		
1	A. B. P. 214 0 35	No mussels laid down.
CO. MEATH.		
2	11 2 0	Bed fairly well stocked. Nothing done to bed during the year.
3	4 1 30	Bed fairly well stocked. Nothing done to bed during the year.
4	1 1 8	Licence only granted in 1910.

No. 20.

and substance of Reports received in respect of year to 31st December, 1910.

No. of Licence.	Area of Beds.	SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS RECEIVED AS TO STATE OF BEDS.
COUNTY KERRY.		
2	A. B. P. 214 0 35	Bed is in excellent condition. No periwinkles laid down.

## SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES payable in each District on Engines used for Fishing for Salmon, &amp;c., at Date of this Report.

DISTRICT.	1. Salmon Horse.	2. Trout Horse.	3. Saw Horse.	4. Drift Horse.	5. Drift Horse.	6. Trammel Horse for Trout.	7. Drift Horse for Trout.	8. Saw Horse.	9. Hag Horse.	10. Fly Horse.	11. Shake Horse.	12. Head Horse.	13. Box, Crb Horse.	14. Hag, Crb Horse.	15. Saw Horse.	16. Saw Horse.	17. Loop Horse.	18. Loop Horse for Trout.
1. Dublin.	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
2. Western.	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
3. Limerick.	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
4. Cork.	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
5. Wick.	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
6. Sligo.	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
7. Roscommon.	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
8. Kerry.	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
9. Wicklow.	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
10. Wicklow.	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
11. Wicklow.	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
12. Wicklow.	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
13. Wicklow.	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
14. Wicklow.	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
15. Wicklow.	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
16. Wicklow.	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
17. Wicklow.	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
18. Wicklow.	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0

APPENDIX No. 22.

SCHEDULE OF LICENCE DUTIES, &c.

## APPENDIX

## SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES, &amp;c., received by the

District.	Number and Description of Licences sold.																		
	1. Salmon Bods.	2. Cross Lines.	3. Snag Nets.	4. Draft Nets.	5. Drift Nets.	6. Trawling Nets for Fish.	7. Pole Nets.	8. Bag Nets.	9. Fly Nets.	10. Stako Nets.	11. Head Weirs.	12. Pots, Qills, &c.	13. Gadg, Eggs, &c.	14. Scoopers.	15. Crabble.	16. Long Nets.	17. Draft Nets for Totten.	18. Long Lines for White Trout.	19. Draft Nets for Fish.
1. Dublin.	90	-	-	22	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Wexford.	148	2	-	76	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Waterford.	223	-	177	35	77	-	-	1	-	4	-	3	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Lismore.	211	5	10	17	83	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Cork.	104	-	-	24	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do. (Bandoo).	106	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 <sup>a</sup> . Siltbereen.	29	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 <sup>b</sup> . Bantry.	9	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 <sup>c</sup> . Kenmare.	37	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
7 <sup>a</sup> . Killybeg.	135	-	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 <sup>b</sup> . Waterville.	148	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Limerick.	468	16	22	58	78	-	0	-	-	36	-	11	160	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 <sup>a</sup> . Galway.	130	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 <sup>b</sup> . Connemara.	109	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 <sup>a</sup> . Ballynakill.	85	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 <sup>b</sup> . Bangor.	80	-	-	15	8	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Pollnac.	162	-	-	16	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Sligo.	51	-	-	17	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Ballythannon.	154	0	-	30	12	2	5	-	-	1	-	5	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Letterkenny.	203	-	-	18	214	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	5	-	18	-	-	2	-
15 <sup>a</sup> . Londonderry.	340	-	-	34	116	-	4	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 <sup>b</sup> . Coleraine.	182	-	-	11	10	46	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	62	-	137	-	-
16. Ballycastle.	53	-	-	10	15	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
17 <sup>a</sup> . Drogheda.	00	3	2	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
17 <sup>b</sup> . Dundalk.	56	-	-	34	2	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, 1910.	3,513	30	226	694	667	48	21	36	-	17	-	45	342	4	63	18	137	2	-
Total, 1909.	3,477	25	213	708	627	71	23	44	-	45	2	46	317	3	61	21	134	5	-

The estimate of the average number of

1. Salmon Bods.	1 man.	5. Trawling Nets.	2 men.
2. Cross Lines.	2 men.	7. Pole Nets.	3 do.
3. Snag Nets.	4 do.	8. Bag Nets.	4 do.
4. Draft Nets.	6 do.	9. Fly Nets.	4 do.
5. Drift Nets.	6 do.	10. Stako Nets.	4 do.

\* Includes 5 licences issued free and 13 issued at half price.

No. 22.

## BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS for the Year 1910.

Amount of Licence Duty.	Percentage on Poor Law Valuation.	Amount received for Fines, Sale of Permitted Engines, Interest on Bank Account, Refunds, &c.	Amount of Subscriptions received.	Total Amount received.	Average No. of persons employed.	DISTRICT.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
107 0 0	2 10 0	18 9 11	22 12 0	210 11 11	234	1. Dublin
377 0 0	19 7 0	16 7 6	—	412 14 6	606	2. Wexford
1,003 19 0	57 11 6	147 14 0	470 0 0	1,678 15 3	1,585	3. Waterford
647 10 0	204 4 4	35 7 7	422 19 0	1,310 0 11	826	4. Limerick
354 0 0	40 8 0	31 14 11	273 9 0	835 11 11	498	5. Cork
199 0 0	4 8 0	24 5 3	43 16 8	273 9 11	292	Do (Bandon)
56 0 0	—	3 2 0	25 12 10	84 14 10	83	6 <sup>a</sup> . Skibbereen
30 0 0	—	2 9 8	3 0 0	41 9 8	62	6 <sup>b</sup> . Bantry.
67 0 0	0 5 0	1 6 8	80 10 0	149 1 8	91	6 <sup>c</sup> . Kenmare.
353 0 0	22 5 0	21 14 4	310 0 0	706 19 4	521	7 <sup>a</sup> . Killybegs
159 0 0	—	20 11 0	79 16 0	289 7 0	191	7 <sup>b</sup> . Waterville.
2,290 0 0	143 10 0	171 18 4	748 8 0	3,307 10 10	1,770	8. Limerick.
258 0 0	9 0 0	4 8 1	134 7 6	405 15 7	238	9 <sup>a</sup> . Galway.
197 0 0	65 10 0	0 17 6	—	263 7 6	204	9 <sup>b</sup> . Conemara.
121 0 0	—	0 2 7	80 0 0	201 2 7	157	10 <sup>a</sup> . Ballyvaughan.
219 0 0	15 0 0	0 3 4	29 0 0	274 3 4	246	10 <sup>b</sup> . Bangor
388 0 0	74 4 0	19 6 4	—	481 10 4	488	11. Ballina.
128 0 0	31 15 0	—	193 12 6	353 7 6	185	12. Sligo.
415 0 0	—	15 14 3	258 8 6	687 2 9	491	13. Ballyshannon
1,009 19 0	4 0 0	52 8 2	—	1,065 18 2	1,481	14. Letterkenny.
929 0 0	92 0 0	50 19 11	58 0 0	1,129 19 11	1,164	15 <sup>a</sup> . Londonderry.
722 19 0	78 3 0	41 0 0	44 9 6	886 11 6	716	15 <sup>b</sup> . Coleraine.
259 10 0	5 0 0	15 13 4	—	278 3 4	230	16. Ballycastle.
504 0 0	19 1 0	3 4 0	—	526 5 0	618	17 <sup>a</sup> . Drogheda.
101 0 0	11 2 0	10 6 11	1 5 0	222 13 11	305	17 <sup>b</sup> . Dundalk.
11,049 19 0	995 4 4	764 10 1	3,373 6 6	16,089 16 11	13,593	Total, 1910.
10,927 0 0	732 10 0	521 6 4	2,500 15 6	14,791 11 10	13,305	Total, 1909.

men employed is made up as follows —

11. Head Weirs, . . . . .	1 man.	18. Long or Frame Nets, . . . . .	1 man.
12. Box, Crab, &c. (every 5) . . . . .	2 men.	17. Draft Nets for Pollen, . . . . .	2 men.
13. Gap, Eye, &c. . . . .	2 do.	18. Long Lines, . . . . .	3 do.
14. Sweepers, . . . . .	6 do.	19. Draft Nets for Eels, . . . . .	3 do.
15. Coghills, . . . . .	1 man		



Table showing the Total Amount received in the various Fishery Districts from the sale of Licences between the years 1868 and 1909, inclusive.

Year	Amount received for Licence Duty			Year	Amount received for Licence Duty			Year	Amount received for Licence Duty		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1868,	5,129	7	0	1884,	9,865	10	0	1896, Unaccounted for			
1869,	5,542	8	0	1885,	9,862	0	0	as 1896,	18	0	0
1870,	6,087	6	8	1886,	9,835	10	0	1897,	10,535	0	0
1871,	6,828	18	8	1887,	9,728	0	0	1898,	10,131	0	0 <sup>1</sup>
1872,	6,947	0	8	1888,	9,576	0	0	1899,	9,821	15	6 <sup>1</sup>
1873,	6,907	0	0	1889,	10,746	15	0	1900,	9,581	15	0
1874,	6,161	8	4	1890,	10,688	4	4	1901,	9,810	10	0
1875,	7,243	8	4	1891,	9,908	10	0	1902,	9,275	0	0
1876,	8,484	5	0	1892,	10,665	0	0	1903,	9,795	15	0
1877,	8,889	5	0	1893,	10,050	10	0	1904,	10,530	0	0
1878,	8,355	8	0	1894,	10,005	10	0	1905,	10,808	5	0
1879,	8,776	9	0	1895,	10,550	10	0	1906,	11,012	10	0
1879 <sup>1</sup> ,	8,894	5	0	1896,	10,500	0	0	1907,	10,467	10	0
1879 <sup>2</sup> ,	8,768	15	0	1897,	10,809	0	0	1908,	10,556	5	0
1879 <sup>3</sup> ,	8,241	15	0	1898,	11,538	2	4	1909,	10,247	0	0
1879 <sup>4</sup> ,	8,250	5	0	1899,	10,468	5	6	1910,	11,815	10	0
1879 <sup>5</sup> ,	8,250	10	0	1900,	10,817	15	0				

<sup>1</sup> Includes 100 £100 Licences issued in 1897, and not paid for until 1898.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 100 £100 Licences issued in 1898, and not paid for until 1899.

Appendix to the Report for the year 1910-11

## APPENDIX No. 24.

ABSTRACTS OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVED FROM THE  
DIFFERENT DISTRICTS FOR THE YEAR 1910.

## DUBLIN DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	165	18	3
99 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	99	0	0			
22 Draft Net „ . . .	66	0	0			
1 Pole Net „ . . .	2	0	0			
Total Licence Duty, . . .	—	—	—	167	0	0
Fines received, . . .	—	—	—	18	9	11
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . . .	—	—	—	2	10	0
Subscriptions, including £11 16s. from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.	—	—	—	22	12	0
Total, . . .	—	—	—	£376	10	2

The Expenditure was as follows :—

Water Bailiffs, . . .	117	0	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . .	3	5	6			
Postage, . . .	2	12	7			
Printing and Stationery, . . .	4	10	2			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . . .	40	5	2			
Salaries, . . .	12	0	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Pro- secutors, . . .	7	16	7			
Total, . . .	—	—	—	187	10	0
Balance in Bank, . . .	—	—	—	189	0	2
				£376	10	2

## WEXFORD DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	487	9	2
143 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	143	0	0			
2 Cross Line „ . . .	4	0	0			
76 Draft Net „ . . .	228	0	0			
1 Pole Net „ . . .	2	0	0			
Total Licence Duty, . . .	—	—	—	377	0	0
Fines received, . . .	—	—	—	8	17	8
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . . .	—	—	—	19	7	0
Interest on Bank Account, . . .	—	—	—	7	9	10
Total, . . .	—	—	—	£900	3	8

## APPENDIX No. 24.—continued.

The Expenditure was as follows:—		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs, . . . . .		359	17	0			
Prosecutions, . . . . .		27	4	10			
Postage, . . . . .		2	17	10			
Printing and Stationery, . . . .		12	1	8			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . .		22	19	2			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors, . . . . .		1	10	0			
Total, . . . . .		—			426	10	6
Balance, { In Bank, . . . . .		463	4	9			
{ In hands of Clerk, . . . .		10	8	5			
		—			473	13	2
					£900	3	8

## WATERFORD DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year, . . . .	—			863	9	7
223 Salmon Rod Licences, . . . .	223	0	0			
177 Snap Net „ . . . . .	265	10	0			
35 Draft Net „ . . . . .	105	0	0			
77 Drift Net „ . . . . .	231	0	0			
1 Bag Net „ . . . . .	10	0	0			
4 Stake Net „ . . . . .	120	0	0			
3 Box or Crib „ . . . . .	30	0	0			
19 Gaps or Eyes, for taking Eels, Licences, . . . . .	19	0	0			
Total Licence Duty, . . . . .	—			1,003	10	0
Fines received, . . . . .	—			110	9	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . . . .	—			57	11	6
Miscellaneous Receipts, . . . . .	—			36	15	9
Subscriptions, including £440 from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, . . . . .	—			470	0	0
Produce of sales of Forfeited Engines, . . . . .	—			0	10	0
Total, . . . . .	—			£2,542	5	10

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs, . . . . .	867	15	9
Prosecutions, . . . . .	162	12	10
Postage, . . . . .	8	3	10
Printing and Stationery, . . . . .	18	2	4
Miscellaneous Expenses, . . . . .	47	6	3
Travelling, . . . . .	48	1	0
Salaries, . . . . .	137	10	0
Insurance of Employees, . . . . .	6	18	1

## APPENDIX No. 24.—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Commission on Sale of Licences, &c., . . . . .	39	16	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors, . . . . .	55	19	4			
Auditor's fee, . . . . .	3	3	0			
Rent of Office, . . . . .	10	0	0			
Rewards for killing Seals, . . . . .	2	0	0			
Total, . . . . .	—	—	—	£1,407	8	5
Balance in Bank, . . . . .	1,150	7	5			
Less amount due to Clerk, . . . . .	15	10	0			
	—	—	—	1,134	17	5
				£2,542	5	10

## LISMORE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year, . . . . .	—	—	—	337	18	0
211 Salmon Rod Licences, . . . . .	211	0	0			
3 Cross Line " . . . . .	6	0	0			
19 Snap Net " . . . . .	28	10	0			
17 Draft Net " . . . . .	51	0	0			
83 Drift Net " . . . . .	249	0	0			
1 Pole Net " . . . . .	2	0	0			
3 Stake Net " . . . . .	90	0	0			
1 Box or Crib " . . . . .	10	0	0			
Total Licence Duty, . . . . .	—	—	—	647	10	0
Fines received, . . . . .	—	—	—	26	7	7
Produce of Sales of forfeited Engines, . . . . .	—	—	—	9	0	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . . . . .	—	—	—	204	4	4
Subscriptions (including £70 16s. from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction in connection with Artificial Propagation), . . . . .	—	—	—	422	19	0
Total, . . . . .	—	—	—	£1,647	18	11

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs, . . . . .	539	15	3½
Prosecutions, . . . . .	7	9	4
Postage, . . . . .	4	16	9
Printing and Stationery, . . . . .	10	13	2
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses, . . . . .	64	6	7

## APPENDIX No. 24.—continued.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries, . . . . .	101 13 4	
Commission on Sale of Licences, .	27 9 6	
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors, . . . . .	9 13 4	
Rewards for killing Seals and Otters, . . . . .	5 7 0	
Insurance of Inspector and Bailiffs	5 5 0	
Rates, Rent of Office, Boathouse, Bailiff's Cottages and Hatcheries	51 7 0	
Expenses of Banteer and Mallow Hatchery, . . . . .	458 5 9½	
Total, . . . . .	—	1,276 2 1
Balance—In Bank, 290 12 4		
In hands of Licence Distributors 91 0 0		
	381 12 4	
Due to Clerk, . . . . .	9 15 6	
	—	371 16 10
		£1,647 18 11

## CORK DISTRICT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance from previous year, . . . . .	—	20 11 11
194 Salmon Rod Licences, . . . . .	194 0 0	
50 Draft Net . . . . .	150 0 0	
1 Bag net Licence . . . . .	10 0 0	
Total Licence Duty, . . . . .	—	354 0 0
Fines Received, . . . . .	—	68 17 4
Produce of Sales of Forfeited Engines, . . . . .	—	1 0 0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . . . . .	—	46 8 0
Subscriptions, including £150 from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, . . . . .	—	373 9 0
Recovered from Underwriters in respect of damage to Launch, . . . . .	—	11 17 7
Balance due to Bank, . . . . .	161 15 2	
Balance due to Clerk, . . . . .	5 0 2	
	—	166 15 4
Total, . . . . .	—	£1,042 19 2
Balance due to Bank as per last account, . . . . .	—	175 17 0
The Expenditure was as follows:—		
Water Bailiffs, . . . . .	373 9 0	—

APPENDIX No. 24.—*continued.*

	£	s	d.	£	s	d.
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . . . .	64	14	5	—	—	—
Postage, . . . . .	3	2	2	—	—	—
Printing and Stationery, . . . . .	8	12	1	—	—	—
Travelling and Miscellaneous Ex-						
penses, . . . . .	167	6	3	—	—	—
Salaries and Commissions, . . . . .	120	0	7	—	—	—
Proportion of Penalties to Pro-						
secutors, . . . . .	42	8	2	—	—	—
Bank Interest and Charges, . . . . .	9	7	10	—	—	—
Rents, . . . . .	15	15	0	—	—	—
Instalment on Lench, . . . . .	53	6	8	—	—	—
Purchase of Four Oar Boat and						
Oars, . . . . .	8	0	0	—	—	—
				866	2	2
Licence duty outstanding, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	0	0
Total, . . . . .	—	—	—	£1,042	19	2

## CORK DISTRICT (Bandon Division).

	£	s	d.	£	s	d.
Balance from previous year, . . . . .	—	—	—	73	3	11
106 Salmon Rod Licences, . . . . .	106	0	0	—	—	—
31 Draft Net „ . . . . .	93	0	0	—	—	—
Total Licence Duty, . . . . .	—	—	—	199	0	0
Fines received (including costs £2), . . . . .	—	—	—	23	15	3
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . . . . .	—	—	—	4	8	0
Produce of Sale of Forfeited						
Engines, . . . . .	—	—	—	0	10	0
Subscriptions received, including						
£30 from Department of Agri-						
culture and Technical Instruc-						
tion, . . . . .	—	—	—	45	16	8
Total, . . . . .	—	—	—	£346	13	10

The Expenditure was as follows :—

Water Bailiffs, . . . . .	131	10	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . . . .	8	17	0			
Postage and Stationery . . . . .	1	0	0			
Printing, . . . . .	2	1	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Ex-						
penses, . . . . .	13	1	7			
Salaries, . . . . .	59	4	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prose-						
cutors, . . . . .	7	5	1			
Commission on Sale of Licences, . . . . .	9	19	0			
Total, . . . . .	—	—	—	232	18	2

## APPENDIX No. 24.—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Bank, . . .	108	5	8			
In hands of Clerk, . . .	5	10	0			
				113	15	8
				£346	13	10

## SKIBBEREEN DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year, . . .	—			52	5	9
29 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	29	0	0			
9 Draft Net, . . .	27	0	0			
Total Licence Duty, . . .	—			56	0	0
Fines received, . . .	—			3	2	0
Subscriptions received, including £25 from Department of Agri- culture and Technical In- struction, . . .	—			25	12	10
Total, . . .	—			£137	0	7

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs, . . .	46	2	0			
Postage, . . .	0	6	11			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . . .	16	10	4			
Printing and Stationery, . . .	1	7	5			
Salaries, . . .	10	0	0			
Commission on Sale of Licences, . . .	2	16	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prose- cutors, . . .	2	2	0			
Total, . . .	—			79	4	8
Balance, { In Bank, . . .	55	18	2			
{ In Clerk's Hands, . . .	1	17	9			
				57	15	11
				£137	0	7

## BANTRY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year, . . .	—			19	10	1
9 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	9	0	0			
8 Draft Net . . .	24	0	0			
1 Drift Net . . .	3	0	0			
Total Licence Duty, . . .	—			36	0	0
Fines received, . . .	—			2	0	0

## APPENDIX No. 24.—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Costs. . . . .	—			0	4	0
Interest . . . . .	—			0	5	8
Subscriptions received, . . . . .	—			3	0	0
				<hr/>		
				£60	19	9

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs, . . . . .	22	8	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . . . .	1	0	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . . . . .	0	5	0			
Postage, . . . . .	0	9	7			
Printing, Stationery, &c., . . . . .	0	11	0			
Salaries, . . . . .	9	0	0			
Commission on Sale of Licences, . . . . .	1	16	0			
Insurance of Water Bailiffs, . . . . .	1	0	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors, . . . . .	0	10	0			
	<hr/>					
Total, . . . . .	—			36	19	7
Balance in Bank, . . . . .	23	10	2			
Balance in hands of Clerk, . . . . .	0	10	0			
	<hr/>			24	0	2
				<hr/>		
				£60	19	9

## KENMARE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year, . . . . .	—			89	0	6
27 Salmon Rod Licences, . . . . .	27	0	0			
6 Draft Net, - „ . . . . .	18	0	0			
1 Bag Net „ . . . . .	10	0	0			
4 Sweeper „ . . . . .	12	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total Licence Duty, . . . . .	—			67	0	0
Fines received, . . . . .	—			1	6	8
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries . . . . .	—			0	5	0
Subscriptions, including £60 from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, . . . . .	—			80	10	0
	<hr/>					
Total, . . . . .	—			£238	2	2

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs, . . . . .	129	14	0
Prosecutions, . . . . .	8	3	4
Postage, . . . . .	0	5	10
Printing and Stationery, . . . . .	1	8	0
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . . . . .	11	5	5
Salaries, . . . . .	18	0	0



## APPENDIX No. 24.—continued.

Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors, . . . . .		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
		0	2	8			
Total, . . . . .		—			168	19	3
Balance, {	In Bank, . . . . .	69	17	11			
	Less outstanding cheque, . . . . .	0	15	0			
		—			69	2	11
					£238	2	2

## WATERVILLE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year, . . . . .	—			168	1	7
148 Salmon Rod Licences, . . . . .	148	0	0			
7 Draft Net „ . . . . .	21	0	0			
2 Box or Crib Licences, . . . . .	20	0	0			
—						
Total Licence Duty, . . . . .	—			189	0	0
Interest on Bank Account, . . . . .	—			0	11	0
Subscriptions (including £50 from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction), . . . . .	—			79	16	0
Amount of Fines and Extra Costs received, . . . . .	—			5	0	0
Contribution of Department towards cost of capture of spawning fish for Hatchery, . . . . .	—			15	0	0
—						
Total, . . . . .	—			£457	8	7

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs, . . . . .	120	1	0			
Prosecutions, . . . . .	7	12	8			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses, . . . . .	62	5	6			
Salaries, . . . . .	60	0	0			
Commission on Sale of Licences, . . . . .	14	16	0			
—						
Total, . . . . .	—			264	15	2
Balance, . . . . .	—			192	13	5
				£457	8	7

Note omitted from Report for year 1909. In the accounts of this district for 1909 the balance brought forward from previous year was less by £1 Os. 10d. than the amount shown as on hands then. The explanation is that the amount paid for a cheque book was taken as part of the balance on hand in 1908, but not in the 1909 account.

## KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year, . . . . .	—			386	12	10
185 Salmon Rod Licences, . . . . .	185	0	0			
56 Draft Net „ . . . . .	168	0	0			
—						
Total Licence Duty, . . . . .	—			353	0	0

## APPENDIX No. 24.—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Fines received, . . . . .	—	—	—	20	1	10
Sales of Forfeited Engines, . . . . .	—	—	—	1	12	6
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . . . . .	—	—	—	22	5	0
Subscriptions (including £200 from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction), . . . . .	—	—	—	310	0	0
Total, . . . . .	—	—	—	£1,093	12	2

The Expenditure was as follows :—

Water Bailiffs, . . . . .	571	0	6			
Prosecutions, . . . . .	11	15	10			
Printing and Stationery, . . . . .	2	19	7			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses, . . . . .	69	2	4			
Salaries, . . . . .	81	5	0			
Commission on Sale of Licences, . . . . .	19	16	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors, . . . . .	5	5	10			
Total, . . . . .	—	—	—	761	5	1
Balance in Bank, . . . . .	—	—	—	332	7	1
				£1,093	12	2

## LIMERICK DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year, . . . . .	—	—	—	1,194	17	9
408 Salmon Rod Licences, . . . . .	408	0	0			
16 Cross Line „ . . . . .	20	0	0			
22 Snap Net „ . . . . .	33	0	0			
58 Draft Net „ . . . . .	174	0	0			
78 Drift Net „ . . . . .	234	0	0			
6 Pole Net „ . . . . .	12	0	0			
36 Stake Weir „ . . . . .	1,080	0	0			
11 Box or Crib „ . . . . .	110	0	0			
169 Gaps, for taking Eels, Licences, . . . . .	169	0	0			
Total Licence Duty, . . . . .	—	—	—	2,240	0	0
Fines received, . . . . .	—	—	—	151	13	1
Sales of forfeited Engines, . . . . .	—	—	—	9	2	6
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . . . . .	—	—	—	143	10	6
Subscriptions (including £536 10s. from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction), . . . . .	—	—	—	748	8	0
Interest on Bank Account, . . . . .	—	—	—	11	2	9
Total, . . . . .	—	—	—	£4,498	14	7

APPENDIX No. 24.—*continued.*

The Expenditure was as follows:—		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Water Bailiffs, . . . . .	1,684	13 10	
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . . . .	89	4 9	
Postage, . . . . .	28	4 3	
Printing and Stationery, . . . . .	29	4 7	
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . . . . .	384	5 4	
Salaries, . . . . .	155	5 0	
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors, . . . . .	73	14 4	
Commission on Sale of Licences, . . . . .	112	0 0	
Total, . . . . .			2,556 12 1
Balance, { In Bank, . . . . .	1,112	2 3	
{ In hands of Clerk, . . . . .	830	0 3	
			1,942 2 6
			£4,498 14 7

## GALWAY DISTRICT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
129 Salmon Rod Licences, . . . . .	129	0 0
12 Draft Net „ . . . . .	36	0 0
1 Drift Net „ . . . . .	3	0 0
5 Box or Crib, . . . . .	50	0 0
40 Gaps, Eyes, or Basket Licences, . . . . .	40	0 0
Total Licence Duty, . . . . .	—	258 0 0
Subscriptions (including £50 from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction), . . . . .	—	134 7 6
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . . . . .	—	9 0 0
Fines received, . . . . .	—	1 10 2
Refunds, . . . . .	—	2 17 11
Total, . . . . .	—	405 15 7

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Balance due to Bank as per last Account, . . . . .	54	14 6	
Water Bailiffs, . . . . .	226	17 5	
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . . . .	15	1 0	
Postage, . . . . .	3	12 0	
Printing and Stationery, . . . . .	8	2 9	
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . . . . .	63	3 3	
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors, . . . . .	0	7 0	
Salaries, . . . . .	18	1 1	
Total, . . . . .			389 19 0
Balance, . . . . .	—		15 16 7
Total, . . . . .	—		405 15 7

APPENDIX No. 24.—*continued.*

CONNEMARA DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	125	4	0
190 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	190	0	0			
1 Draft Net Licence, . . .	3	0	0			
4 Gap or Eyes, or Basket Licences, . . .	4	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total Licence Duty, . . .				197	0	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . . .	73	10	0	}	65	10 0
Less Amounts paid as Licence Duty, . . .	8	0	0			
Fines Received, . . .					0	17 6
	<hr/>					
Total, . . .				388	11	6

The Expenditure was as follows :—

Water Bailiffs, . . .	186	4	0			
Postage, . . .	1	13	9½			
Printing and Stationery, . . .	4	7	4			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . . .	6	2	1			
Salaries, . . .	25	0	0			
Commission on Sale of Licences, . . .	9	17	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . .	12	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total, . . .				245	4	2½
Balance, { In Bank, . . .	139	16	0	}	143	7 3½
{ In Clerk's hands, . . .	3	11	3½			
	<hr/>					
					£388	11 6

BALLYNAKILL DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—	—	—	150	15	11
85 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	85	0	0			
12 Draft Net „ . . .	36	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total Licence Duty, . . .	—	—	—	121	0	0
Subscriptions, . . .	—	—	—	80	0	0
Fines received, . . .	—	—	—	0	2	7
	<hr/>					
Total, . . .	—	—	—	£351	18	6

The Expenditure was as follows :—

Water Bailiffs, . . .	182	5	0
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . .	6	3	4
Postage, . . .	1	9	8
Printing and Stationery, . . .	5	6	9
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . . .	4	10	8

## APPENDIX No. 24.—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries, . . . . .	23	0	0			
Commission, . . . . .	7	8	10			
	<hr/>					
Total, . . . . .	—			230	4	3
Balance, . . . . .	—			121	14	3
				<hr/>		
				£351	18	6

## BANGOR DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year, . . . . .	—			278	2	9
80 Salmon Rod Licences, . . . . .	80	0	0			
15 Draft Net „ . . . . .	45	0	0			
8 Drift Net „ . . . . .	24	0	0			
9 Bag Net „ . . . . .	90	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total Licence Duty, . . . . .	—			239	0	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . . . . .	—			15	0	0
Fines received, . . . . .	—			0	3	4
Subscriptions, including £15 from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, . . . . .	—			20	0	0
				<hr/>		
Total, . . . . .	—			£552	6	1

The Expenditure was as follows :—

Water Bailiffs, . . . . .	246	11	3			
Office Rent, . . . . .	1	0	0			
Postage, . . . . .	0	10	0			
Printing and Stationery, . . . . .	0	14	6			
Commission on Sale of Licences, . . . . .	3	6	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Ex- penses, . . . . .	3	11	11			
Salaries, . . . . .	15	0	0			
Premium on Bailiffs' Insurance, . . . . .	6	6	10			
Proportion of Penalties to Prose- cutors, . . . . .	0	1	8			
Subscription to Fishery Conference Association, . . . . .	1	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total, . . . . .	—			278	2	2
Balance, . . . . .	—			274	3	11
				<hr/>		
				£552	6	1

## BALLINA DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year, . . . . .	—			228	15	2
102 Salmon Rod Licences, . . . . .	102	0	0			
16 Draft Net „ . . . . .	48	0	0			

## APPENDIX No 24.—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
49 Drift Net Licences . . .	147	0	0			
7 Boxes „ . . .	70	0	0			
*21 Gaps, for taking Eels, Licences, .	21	0	0			
<hr/>						
Total Licence Duty, . . .	—			388	0	0
Fines received, . . . . .	—			10	9	0
Law Costs, . . . . .	—			7	12	7
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, .	—			74	4	0
Rebate under Employer's Policy, .	—			1	4	9
<hr/>						
Total, . . . . .	—			£710	5	6

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs, . . . . .	319	0	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . .	20	11	8			
Postage, . . . . .	1	0	0			
Printing and Stationery, . . .	1	6	0			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, .	3	0	0			
Salaries, . . . . .	40	0	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors, . . . . .	3	13	4			
Insurance of Employees, . . .	12	9	6			
<hr/>						
Total, . . . . .	—			401	0	6
Balance, . . . . .	—			309	5	0
<hr/>						
				£710	5	6

## SLIGO DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year, . . .	—			74	9	11
51 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	51	0	0			
17 Draft Net „ . . . . .	51	0	0			
4 Drift Net „ . . . . .	12	0	0			
1 Bag Net „ . . . . .	10	0	0			
4 Gaps or Eyes, „ . . . . .	4	0	0			
<hr/>						
Total Licence Duty, . . . . .	—			128	0	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, .	—			31	15	0
Subscriptions, including £20 from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, . . .				193	12	6
Balance due Clerk, . . . . .	—			1	1	3
<hr/>						
Total, . . . . .	—			£428	18	8

\* One of these licences was issued in 1909, after closing accounts for that year.

APPENDIX NO. 24.—*continued.*

The Expenditure was as follows :—		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs, . . . . .		303	7	6			
Postage, . . . . .		1	14	5			
Printing and Stationery, . . . . .		4	4	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Ex-							
penses, . . . . .		6	19	2			
Salaries, . . . . .		25	0	0			
Insurance of Employees (2 years),		10	7	0			
Total, . . . . .		—			351	12	7
Balance in Bank, . . . . .		—			77	6	1
					<hr/>		
					£428	18	8

## BALLYSHANNON DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			408	14	9
154 Salmon Rod Licences, . . . . .	154	0	0			
6 Cross Line „ . . . . .	12	0	0			
30 Draft Net, „ . . . . .	90	0	0			
12 Drift Net „ . . . . .	36	0	0			
2 Trammel or Draft Net for Pollen						
Licences, . . . . .	3	0	0			
5 Pole Net Licences, . . . . .	10	0	0			
1 Stake Net „ . . . . .	30	0	0			
5 Box or Crib „ . . . . .	50	0	0			
30 Gaps or Eyes „ . . . . .	30	0	0			
Total Licence Duty, . . . . .				415 0 0		
Fines received, . . . . .				9 13 4		

*Subscriptions (including a contri- bution to the Bundrowes Com- mittee of £23 from the Depart- ment of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland) . . . . .	—	258	8	6
Interest, . . . . .	—	4	0	11
<hr/> £1,095 17 6				

## \*BUNDROWES COMMITTEE.

## Statement of Accounts for the Year 1909-10.

To Balance from previous year, . . . . .	£20	0	0	By Amount paid to Bailiffs :—			
„ Bundrowes Allocation Fund, . . . . .	18	0	0	Rossiner River, . . . . .	£21	0	0
				Ballagh River, . . . . .	17	0	0
	<hr/> £38 0 0				<hr/> £38 0 0		

## APPENDIX NO. 24.—continued.

The Expenditure was as follows :—		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs, . . . . .		571	19	2			
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . . . .		16	9	6			
Postage, . . . . .		2	10	0			
Printing and Stationery, . . . . .		2	14	5			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Ex-							
penses, . . . . .		11	13	11			
Salaries, . . . . .		60	0	0			
		<hr/>					
Total, . . . . .		—			665	7	0
Balance, . . . . .		—			430	10	6
					<hr/>		
					£1,095	17	6

## LETTERKENNY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year,	—			623	12	0
260 Salmon Rod Licences, . . . . .	260	0	0			
18 Draft Net . . . . .	54	0	0			
214 Drift Net . . . . .	642	0	0			
2 Bag Net . . . . .	20	0	0			
2 Boxes . . . . .	20	0	0			
5 Gaps or Eyes . . . . .	2	10	0			
18 Loop Net . . . . .	9	0	0			
2 Long Lines, for White Trout,						
Licences, . . . . .	2	0	0			
		<hr/>				
Total Licence Duty, . . . . .	—			1,009	10	0
Fines received, . . . . .	—			25	10	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries,	—			4	0	0
Produce of Sales of Forfeited En-						
gines, . . . . .	—			2	14	2
Interest on Bank Account, . . . . .	—			16	13	0
Refunds received, . . . . .	—			7	11	0
					<hr/>	
Total, . . . . .	—			£1,689	10	2

The Expenditure was as follows :—

Water Bailiffs, . . . . .	705	3	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . . . .	47	14	0			
Postage, . . . . .	8	0	6			
Printing and Stationery, . . . . .	10	18	6			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, . . . . .	122	2	1			
Salaries, . . . . .	118	4	0			
		<hr/>				
Total, . . . . .	—			1,012	2	1



## APPENDIX No. 24.—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance	In Bank, .	1,362	3	7					
	Less outstanding								
	cheques, .	691	13	2					
					670	10	5		
	In hands of Clerk, .				6	17	8		
							677	8	1
									£1,689 10 2

## LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year, .	—			868	0	8
340 Salmon Rod Licences, .	340	0	0			
34 Draft Net „ .	102	0	0			
116 Drift Net „ .	348	0	0			
4 Pole Net „ .	8	0	0			
4 Bag Net „ .	40	0	0			
3 Stake Net „ .	90	0	0			
Total Licence Duty, .	—			928	0	0
Fines received, .	—			50	19	11
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, .	—			92	0	0
Subscriptions, .	—			58	0	0
Total, .	—			£1,997	0	7

The Expenditure was as follows :—

Water Bailiffs, .	1,083	14	7			
Expenses of Prosecutions, .	66	0	0			
Printing and Stationery, .	3	19	11			
Travelling and Miscellaneous, .	4	11	4			
Salaries, .	95	0	0			
Total, .	—			1,253	5	10
Balance in Bank, .	—			743	14	9
						£1,997 0 7

## COLERAINE DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year, .	—			15	12	2
162 Salmon Rod Licences, .	162	0	0			
11 Draft Net „ .	33	0	0			
10 Drift Net „ .	30	0	0			
46 Trammel Net, for Pollen, Li- cences, .	46	0	0			
2 Bag Net Licences, .	20	0	0			
4 Box or Crib Licences, .	40	0	0			
62 Coghill Licences, .	186	0	0			

## APPENDIX NO. 24.—continued.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
137 Draft Net, for Pollen, Licences, .	205 10 0	
Total Licence Duty, . . .	—	722 10 0
Fines received, . . . . .	—	40 9 6
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, .	—	78 3 0
Interest on Bank Account, . .	—	0 19 6
Grant from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for purchase of Trout Fry, .	—	14 9 6
Ditto for Repairs to Launch, . .	—	30 0 0
Total, . . . . .	—	£902 3 8

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs, . . . . .	203 6 0	
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . .	84 7 11	
Postage, . . . . .	2 17 0	
Printing and Stationery, . . .	10 4 6	
Travelling and Miscellaneous, .	226 18 11	
Trout Fry, . . . . .	28 19 0	
Salaries, . . . . .	185 0 0	
Awards to Royal Irish Constabulary, . . . . .	13 19 2	
Commission on Sale of Licences, .	38 5 3	
Total, . . . . .	—	793 17 9
Balance, . . . . .	—	108 5 11
		£902 3 8

## BALLYCASTLE DISTRICT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
53 Salmon Rod Licences, . . .	53 0 0	
10 Draft Net . . . . .	30 0 0	
12 Drift Net . . . . .	36 0 0	
14 Bag Net . . . . .	140 0 0	
1 Coghill . . . . .	0 10 0	
Total Licence Duty, . . . . .	—	259 10 0
Fines Received, . . . . .	—	13 13 4
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, .	—	5 0 0
Total, . . . . .	—	£278 3 4

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs, . . . . .	232 10 2
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . .	15 19 6
Postage, . . . . .	0 6 10

APPENDIX No. 24.—*continued*.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Printing and Stationery and Posting Notices, . . . . .	1	6	6			
Subscription to Irish Conservators' Association, . . . . .	1	0	0			
Miscellaneous (reductions or Licences), . . . . .	11	10	0			
Salaries, . . . . .	10	0	0			
Commission, . . . . .	2	17	0			
	<hr/>					
Total, . . . . .	—			275	10	0
Balance in Bank, . . . . .	—			2	13	4
				<hr/>		
				£278	3	4

## DUNDALK DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year, . . . . .	—			123	18	3
56 Salmon Rod Licences, . . . . .	56	0	0			
34 Draft Net „ . . . . .	102	0	0			
2 Drift Net „ . . . . .	6	0	0			
3 Pole Net „ . . . . .	6	0	0			
1 Bag Net „ . . . . .	10	0	0			
11 Gaps or Eyes, for Eels, Licences, . . . . .	11	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total Licence Duty, . . . . .	—			191	0	0
Fines received, . . . . .	—			11	17	0
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . . . . .	—			11	2	0
Subscriptions received, . . . . .	—			1	5	0
Contribution from Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction towards cost of posting notices relative to a proposed By-law, . . . . .	—			7	9	11
				<hr/>		
Total, . . . . .	—			£346	12	2

The Expenditure was as follows:—

Water Bailiffs, . . . . .	135	0	0			
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . . . .	26	10	0			
Postage, . . . . .	1	0	0			
Printing and Stationery, . . . . .	3	0	3			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses, . . . . .	51	2	2			
Salaries, . . . . .	60	0	0			
	<hr/>					
Total, . . . . .	—			276	12	5

APPENDIX No. 24.—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance in Bank, . . . . .	65	0	3			
Balance in Clerk's hands, . . . . .	4	19	6			
				69	19	9

£346 12 2

DROGHEDA DISTRICT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from previous year, . . . . .	—			177	18	9
69 Salmon Rod Licences, . . . . .	69	0	0			
3 Cross Line „ . . . . .	6	0	0			
2 Snap Net „ . . . . .	3	0	0			
109 Draft Net „ . . . . .	327	0	0			
6 Box or Crib „ . . . . .	60	0	0			
39 Gap, Eye, or Basket, Licences, . . . . .	39	0	0			
Total Licence Duty, . . . . .	—			504	0	0
Fines received, . . . . .	—			3	4	9
Rates on Valuations of Fisheries, . . . . .	—			19	1	0
Total, . . . . .	—			£704	4	6

The Expenditure was as follows:—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Bailiffs, . . . . .	353	1	10			
Expenses of Prosecutions, . . . . .	46	16	8			
Postage, . . . . .	2	9	10			
Printing and Stationery, . . . . .	13	19	8			
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses, . . . . .	88	17	8			
Salaries, . . . . .	115	0	0			
Proportion of Penalties to Prosecutors, . . . . .	0	11	5			
Commission on Collection of Rates, . . . . .	2	16	6			
Commission on Sale of Licences, . . . . .	0	16	0			
Total, . . . . .	—			624	9	7
Balance in Bank, . . . . .	82	14	11			
Less cheques not presented, . . . . .	3	0	0			
				79	14	11
				£704	4	6

Deposit Account under Resolution of 7th November, 1908.

Nov. 8, 1908.	£		£
To transfer from general to		By Cash in Bank as per De-	
Deposit Account, . . . . .	300	posit Receipt which Clerk	
		holds, . . . . .	300
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	£300		£300

## APPENDIX

## SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this District? Are they as a rule improving or declining?	
	1909.	1910.
Dublin, . . . .	There has been a slight improvement in the last few years, but on the whole the fisheries have been declining during the last twenty years.	Unsatisfactory, but there has been a slight improvement in last few years.
Wexford, . . . .	Great improvement.	Improving, . . . . .
Waterford, . . . .	Satisfactory; improving, . . . .	Good; improving, . . . . .
Limerick, . . . .	Good; improving, . . . . .	Good; improving, . . . . .
Cork, . . . . .	Excellent; improving, . . . . .	Improved slightly owing to better protection.
Cork (Bandon), . . . .	Good; improving, . . . . .	Good; improving, . . . . .
Salisburi, . . . .	Improving, . . . . .	Improving, . . . . .
Enniscorthy, . . . .	Improving, . . . . .	Same as last year, . . . . .
Kesh, . . . . .	Slight improvement on last year, . . . .	Declining, . . . . .
Waterford, . . . .	Vastly improved; improving, . . . .	Good; improving, . . . . .
Killarney, . . . .	Fairly satisfactory; improving, . . . .	Fair; improving slightly, . . . .
Limerick, . . . .	Improving, . . . . .	Improving, . . . . .
Galway, . . . . .	Moderately good; better than for some years.	Poor; declining, . . . . .
Cannara, . . . .	Declining, . . . . .	Declining, . . . . .
Ballinacorney, . . . .	Fair; slight decline, . . . . .	Bad; declining, . . . . .
Enniscorthy, . . . .	Improving, except Carnowbeg and the Scarawadda Fisheries, which were a complete failure.	Unsatisfactory; declining, . . . .
Bellinacorney, . . . .	Fair; improving, . . . . .	Below the average, . . . . .
Sligo, . . . . .	Improving, . . . . .	Declining, . . . . .
Ballyshannon, . . . .	Good, . . . . .	Bad; declining, . . . . .
Latterkenney, . . . .	Improving, . . . . .	Good; improving, . . . . .
Londonderry, . . . .	Better than in 1908, . . . . .	Hardly as good as last year, . . . .
Colebrook, . . . .	Improving, . . . . .	Not good; declining, . . . . .
Ballycastle, . . . .	Fair, . . . . .	Fair; declining slightly, . . . . .
Dundalk, . . . . .	Satisfactory; about the same, . . . .	Satisfactory; declining, . . . . .
Drogheda, . . . .	Improving, . . . . .	Declining, . . . . .

No. 25.

## CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES.

Has the take of Salmon and Grilse by nets and weirs throughout the district been more or less productive in the present year than in the past one?		District.
1909.	1910.	
Salmon more productive; grilse less, . . . .	Less productive, . . . .	Dublin.
More productive, . . . .	About the same; a little improvement in grilse.	Wexford.
More productive; the take of salmon in the tideway was the best for many years.	The take of salmon by nets was more productive in the freshwaters; very few grilse ran before the closing of the Open Season.	Waterford.
More productive, . . . .	More productive, . . . .	Lisamore.
Much more productive as regards salmon; few grilse were taken.	More productive, . . . .	Cork.
Very much more productive, . . . .	Less, but still good, . . . .	Cork (Bandon).
More productive, . . . .	About the same, . . . .	Skibbereen.
None taken, . . . .	More productive, . . . .	Bantry.
More productive, . . . .	Less productive, . . . .	Kemmare.
Far more productive, . . . .	More productive, . . . .	Waterville.
More productive, . . . .	About the same, . . . .	Killarnoy.
Very much more productive, . . . .	Salmon, more; grilse, less, . . . .	Limerick.
More productive, . . . .	Less productive, . . . .	Galway.
No netting done, . . . .	More productive, . . . .	Connemara.
Less productive, . . . .	Less productive, . . . .	Ballinakill.
More productive, . . . .	Less productive, . . . .	Bangor.
More productive, . . . .	Considerably less productive, . . . .	Ballina.
More productive, . . . .	Salmon about the same; hardly any grilse.	Sligo.
More productive, . . . .	Less productive, . . . .	Ballyshannon.
About the same, . . . .	More productive, . . . .	Letterkenny.
More productive, . . . .	Scarcely so productive, . . . .	Londonderry.
More productive, . . . .	Less productive, . . . .	Coleraine.
Much more productive up to 1st July; afterwards, less productive.	Less productive, . . . .	Ballycastle.
Less productive, . . . .	Less productive, . . . .	Dundalk.
More productive, . . . .	Less productive, . . . .	Drogheda.

## APPENDIX

## SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	Has the take of Sea Trout by nets and weirs been more, or less, productive this year than in the past one ?	
	1909.	1910.
Dublin, . . .	More productive, . . . . .	More productive, . . . . .
Wexford, . . .	More productive, . . . . .	More productive, . . . . .
Waterford, . . .	Very little sea trout taken, . . . . .	No sea trout taken, . . . . .
Limerick, . . .	—	—
Cork, . . . . .	—	About the same, . . . . .
Cork (Bandon), . . .	About the same as last year, . . . . .	None taken, . . . . .
Stubbereen, . . .	More productive, . . . . .	About the average, . . . . .
Bantry, . . . . .	Less productive . . . . .	Less productive . . . . .
Kennmare . . . . .	No nets for sea trout used in the district.	No nets for sea trout used in this district.
Waterville . . . . .	More productive . . . . .	More productive . . . . .
Kilmarney . . . . .	About the average . . . . .	No netting for sea trout in this district.
Lisnack, . . . . .	No sea trout in this district, . . . . .	No sea trout in this district, . . . . .
Galway, . . . . .	Slightly better, . . . . .	Less productive, . . . . .
Connemara, . . . . .	—	Slightly better, . . . . .
Ballinakill, . . . . .	Less, . . . . .	Less productive, . . . . .
Bangor, . . . . .	Much less productive, . . . . .	Much less productive, . . . . .
Ballin, . . . . .	Less productive, . . . . .	Considerably less productive, . . . . .
Sligo, . . . . .	Much less productive, . . . . .	Scarcely any taken by licensed nets,
Ballyshannon, . . . . .	About the same, . . . . .	More productive, . . . . .
Lettickenny, . . . . .	More productive, . . . . .	About the same, . . . . .
Londonderry, . . . . .	About the same, . . . . .	About the same, . . . . .
Coleraine, . . . . .	About the same, . . . . .	Less productive, . . . . .
Ballycastle, . . . . .	Less ; few caught in district, . . . . .	Less than last year ; very few caught in district.
Dundalk, . . . . .	Slightly less, . . . . .	Less productive, . . . . .
Drogheda, . . . . .	Productive, . . . . .	Less productive, . . . . .

No. 25—continued.

## CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

What is your report as to Angling in the District ?		District.
1909.	1910.	
Good during part of Spring; poor remainder of year owing to lowness of water.	Fair in Spring; very poor in Summer and Autumn.	Dublin.
Good, . . . . .	Very fair, . . . . .	Wexford.
Favourable in early part of season, . .	Angling very good on River Barrow, and good on Rivers Suir and Nore.	Waterford.
Good from February to June. Bad for balance of season owing to dry weather.	Good from February to April. Fair for balance of season.	Lisnacee.
Very good, . . . . .	Much improved, owing to suitable weather and better protection.	Cork.
Very good in March and April; poor during remainder of season owing to dry weather.	Good for first 3 months; not good for balance of season owing to dry weather.	Cork (Bandon).
Bad, owing to low water . . . . .	Bad, . . . . .	Skibberton.
Very Bad, . . . . .	Bad, . . . . .	Bantry.
Bad through dry weather, . . . . .	Bad, . . . . .	Keshmarr.
Good in early part of year. Owing to the extreme summer it declined. Splendid fishing in the latter part of season.	The best for the past 15 years, . . .	Waterville.
Modelling . . . . .	Fair, . . . . .	Killarney.
Spring fishing good; summer fishing poor owing to want of water.	The best known for 26 years, . . .	Limerick.
Less owing to small rainfall after June,	Less fish caught in Galway River; fair on other waters.	Galway.
Generally bad, . . . . .	Fair, . . . . .	Connemara.
Good, . . . . .	Good, . . . . .	Ballinakil.
Not good, weather unfavourable throughout.	Fairly good in earlier part of season; not good later owing to drought.	Bangor.
Fair, . . . . .	Not good; water unfavourable during most of the Angling Season.	Ballina.
Fairly good, . . . . .	Fairly good, . . . . .	Sligo.
Very good, . . . . .	Not so good as last year, . . .	Ballyshannon.
Very good, . . . . .	Very favourable, . . . . .	Letterkeney.
Good, . . . . .	Fair, . . . . .	Londonderry.
Good during June, July, August, and September.	Good during July and August, but remainder of season very poor.	Coleraine.
Very much inferior, . . . . .	February to middle of May, good; remainder of season, very indifferent.	Ballycastle.
Bad owing to dry season, . . . . .	Good in early part of season; unsatisfactory remainder of season.	Dundalk.
Indifferent, . . . . .	Good at Slane, Beauparc, and Stackallen; bad elsewhere.	Drogheda.



## APPENDIX

## SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	What was the highest whole- sale price given for Salmon ? 1909.	What was the highest whole- sale price given for Salmon ? 1910.	What was the lowest whole- sale price ? 1909.	What was the lowest whole- sale price ? 1910.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dublin, . . . . .	4 0	3 0	0 10	1 0
Wexford, . . . . .	2 10	2 8	0 10	0 10
Waterford, . . . . .	3 0	3 0	0 9	0 10
Lismore, . . . . .	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 0
Cork, . . . . .	2 4	2 6	0 0	1 0
Cork (Bandon), . . . . .	2 4	2 3	1 0	1 0
Skibbereen, . . . . .	1 0	1 0	0 8	0 8
Bantry, . . . . .	1 0	0 11	0 10	0 9
Keshmarr, . . . . .	1 0	1 3	0 9	0 10
Waterville, . . . . .	0 0	4 0	0 8	0 0
Killarney, . . . . .	3 6	3 6	0 8	0 10
Limerick, . . . . .	2 0	2 6	1 4	1 3
Galway, . . . . .	2 0	2 9	0 8	1 0
Connemara, . . . . .	—	—	—	—
Ballinabill, . . . . .	1 0	1 0	0 7	0 7
Bangor, . . . . .	2 10	2 0	0 10	0 10
Bellina, . . . . .	2 6	2 0	0 7	0 9
Sligo, . . . . .	5 0	5 6	0 8	0 9
Ballyshannon, . . . . .	3 6	3 0	1 0	1 0
Letterkenney, . . . . .	3 10	3 6	0 10	0 8
Londonderry, . . . . .	2 0	2 3	0 0	0 9
Colemans, . . . . .	2 6	2 0	0 10	0 9½
Billycastle, . . . . .	2 6	2 0	0 9	0 10½
Dundalk, . . . . .	3 0	3 6	1 2	1 2
Drogheda, . . . . .	2 10	3 0	0 10	0 10

No. 25—continued.

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

Has any peculiarity been observed in the date on which fish have appeared in the rivers this season?		DISTRICT.
1909.	1910.	
No, . . . . .	Of late years there has been a good run of Salmon in February and March.	Dublin.
Yes. Fish ran earlier, . . . .	No, . . . . .	Wexford.
No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	Waterford.
No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	Lismore.
No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	Cork.
No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	Cork (Bandon).
Fish ran a little earlier than last year,	Fish ran much earlier than in other years.	Skibbereen.
No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	Bantry.
No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	Kenmare.
No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	Waterville.
No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	Killarney.
No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	Limerick.
No, . . . . .	Fish ran later, . . . . .	Galway.
No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	Connemara.
No, . . . . .	Spring fish much earlier than for the past 20 years.	Ballinskil.
No, . . . . .	Fish ran later, . . . . .	Bangor.
No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	Ballina.
Grilse rather earlier than usual, .	Yes, Grilse a little earlier, .	Sligo.
No, . . . . .	Fish ran later, . . . . .	Ballyshannon.
No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	Letterkenny.
The run was earlier, . . . . .	Somewhat later than last year, .	Londonderry.
No, . . . . .	About a fortnight later, . . . .	Coleraine.
No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	Ballycastle.
Yes, Salmon appeared in larger numbers in last week of September than at any previous time during the year.	No, . . . . .	Dundalk.
Earlier than in previous season, .	No, . . . . .	Drogheda.

## APPENDIX

## SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	Between what dates did the principal migration of Smolts take place? Was it larger or smaller than usual?	
	1809.	1810.
Dublin, . . .	April and May. Much larger. . .	April and May. Above the average. .
Wexford, . . .	April, May and June. Larger. . .	April, May and June. About the same.
Waterford, . . .	Middle of April to early in June. Larger.	End of March to May. Larger—the smolts strong and healthy.
Limerick, . . .	March 17 to May 12. Larger. . .	March 20 to May 12. Larger. . .
Cork, . . .	Middle of March to May 1. Larger. . .	Middle of May to 1st June. . .
Cork (Bandon), . . .	March 17 to April 15. About the same.	April 1 to April 25. About the same.
Skibbereen, . . .	April 20 to May 15. Larger. . .	May 1 to June 1. Larger. . .
Bantry, . . .	April and May. Same as usual. . .	April and May. About the same. .
Kennmare, . . .	March and April. Cannot say. . .	March and April. Cannot say. . .
Watersville, . . .	End of April and May. Larger. . .	End of April to June 1. Larger. .
Killraney, . . .	Beginning of March to end of April. . .	Beginning of March to end of April. About the same.
Limerick, . . .	April and May. . . . .	April and May. About the average. .
Galway, . . .	May 10 to June 5. Fair number. . .	May. Smaller. . . . .
Conemara, . . .	April to May. About the same. . .	April and May. About the same. .
Bellinaballi, . . .	—	January, February and March. Cannot say.
Rangor, . . .	20th April to 27th April. Larger. . .	April 20 to May 15. Larger. . .
Ballina, . . .	April and May. Larger. . . . .	April and June. Smaller. . . . .
Sligo, . . .	March 1 to June 1. About the same. .	Beginning of March to end of May. Smaller.
Ballyshannon, . . .	Middle of April to end of May. Same as usual.	Middle of April to end of May. Same as usual.
Latterkenney, . . .	November 12 to December 12. Same as usual.	1 March and 1 May. No difference observed.
Londonderry, . . .	April 1 to middle of June. About the same.	Middle of March to middle of June. About the same.
Coleraine, . . .	June 15 to August 12. Much larger. .	Beginning of April and end of June. Larger than usual.
Ballycastle, . . .	Latter end of April till June. Average size.	End of April to June 15. Above the average.
Dundalk, . . .	April 1 to May 31. About the same. .	March 1 and May 31. Smaller in River Dee.
Drughda, . . .	April and May. Larger. . . . .	April and May. About the average. .

No. 25—continued.

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

Has there been observed more than one migration of Smolts to the sea during the season? If so, state dates when these migrations took place.		District.
1908.	1910.	
Yes. In September, . . . .	Yes. In August, . . . .	Dublin.
Yes. In August, . . . .	Yes. Latter end of July, . . .	Wexford.
Yes. In October, . . . .	Yes. On the Barrow in October, .	Waterford.
No, . . . .	No, . . . .	Limerick.
No, . . . .	No, . . . .	Cork.
No, . . . .	No, . . . .	Cork (Bandon).
Yes; a second migration about the first week in June.	About 12th May and 1st June, . .	Skibbereen.
No, . . . .	No, . . . .	Bantry.
No, . . . .	No, . . . .	Kenmare.
No, . . . .	No, . . . .	Waterville.
No, . . . .	No, . . . .	Killarney.
Yes. There is always an Autumn run, Small migration in April. . . .	Yes. In April, May and October, .	Limerick.
No, . . . .	No, . . . .	Galway.
—	No, . . . .	Connemara.
A second migration during middle of May.	Yes, but dates were not recorded, .	Ballinskillick.
Yes. End of April and May, . .	No, . . . .	Bangor.
Yes. April, May, and August, . .	—	Ballina.
No, . . . .	Yes. April, May and August, . .	Sligo.
No, . . . .	No, . . . .	Ballyshannon.
No, . . . .	No, . . . .	Letterkenny.
Several migrations, but dates were not recorded.	Several migrations, but dates were not recorded.	Londonderry.
Smolts were observed descending to sea every fresh during period April 12 to end of June.	Smolts were observed descending to sea every fresh during April, May and June.	Coleclaine.
No, . . . .	Yes. In Bush River about 13 July,	Ballycastle.
No, . . . .	No, . . . .	Dundalk.
March and June. . . .	May and June, . . . .	Drogheda.

## APPENDIX

## SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	In your opinion was the weather favourable or (1). To Netting.	
	1909.	1910.
Dublin, . . .	Favourable most of the year, .	Unfavourable, except at times, .
Wexford, . . .	Favourable, . . . . .	Favourable, . . . . .
Waterford, . . .	Favourable during February, and from May to June.	Beginning of February, end of March and April, May and June favourable to netting.
Lisnore, . . .	Favourable, . . . . .	Favourable, . . . . .
Cork, . . .	Favourable, . . . . .	Unfavourable, . . . . .
Cork (Bandon), .	Favourable, . . . . .	Favourable, . . . . .
Skibbereen, . . .	Favourable, . . . . .	Favourable, . . . . .
Bantry, . . .	Favourable, . . . . .	Favourable, . . . . .
Kemmare, . . .	Favourable, . . . . .	Favourable, . . . . .
Waterville, . . .	Favourable, . . . . .	Favourable, . . . . .
Killarney, . . .	Favourable, . . . . .	Favourable, . . . . .
Limerick, . . .	Favourable, . . . . .	Favourable, . . . . .
Galway, . . .	Favourable, . . . . .	Unfavourable, . . . . .
Connemara, . . .	—	Unfavourable, . . . . .
Ballyvaughan, . .	Unfavourable, . . . . .	Unfavourable, . . . . .
Bangor, . . .	Favourable, . . . . .	Favourable, . . . . .
Ballina, . . .	Favourable, . . . . .	Unfavourable, . . . . .
Sligo, . . .	Favourable, . . . . .	Favourable, . . . . .
Ballythannon, . .	Favourable, . . . . .	Unfavourable, . . . . .
Lettickbeg, . . .	Favourable, . . . . .	Generally favourable, . . . .
Londonderry, . .	Unfavourable, . . . . .	Favourable to drift netting in the sea; unfavourable to drift netting in the linal waters.
Coleraine, . . .	Favourable, . . . . .	Fairly favourable, except in June, .
Ballycastle, . . .	Good to middle of July; afterwards unfavourable.	Favourable to middle of June, . .
Dundalk, . . .	Unfavourable, . . . . .	Unfavourable save in early part of season, . . . . .
Drogheda, . . .	Unfavourable during first four months of open season.	Unfavourable, . . . . .

No. 25—continued.

## CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

unfavourable in each month of the open season?  
(II). To Angling.

1909. -	1910.	DISTRICT.
Unfavourable except during a couple of short periods in Spring.	Favourable in early part of season, but unfavourable after May.	Dublin.
Favourable, . . . . .	Favourable, . . . . .	Wexford.
Favourable during March, April, May, and June. Not so favourable in other months.	Favourable during latter end of March and in April, May, June, and September.	Waterford.
Unfavourable during July, August, and September.	Favourable, . . . . .	Lismore.
Fair, . . . . .	Very favourable, . . . . .	Cork.
Unfavourable except in February, March, and April . . . . .	Favourable during March, April and part of May; unfavourable afterwards.	Cork (Bandon).
Unfavourable except in October, . . . . .	Unfavourable, . . . . .	Skibbereen.
Unfavourable, . . . . .	Favourable, . . . . .	Bantry.
Unfavourable, . . . . .	Unfavourable, . . . . .	Kennmare.
Not favourable from May to 1st October. Favourable from February to May, and October 1 to October 15.	Favourable, . . . . .	Waterville.
Favourable except in July, August, and part of September.	Favourable, . . . . .	Killarney.
Favourable in Spring; unfavourable later.	Most favourable in Spring; not favourable afterwards.	Limerick.
Unfavourable, . . . . .	Unfavourable, . . . . .	Galway.
Unfavourable, . . . . .	Unfavourable, . . . . .	Connemara.
Favourable, . . . . .	Favourable, . . . . .	Ballinakill.
Generally unfavourable, . . . . .	Unfavourable towards end of season.	Bangor.
Favourable, . . . . .	Unfavourable, . . . . .	Ballina.
Unfavourable, . . . . .	Fairly favourable, . . . . .	Sligo.
Favourable, . . . . .	Unfavourable, . . . . .	Ballyhamon.
Favourable, . . . . .	Favourable, . . . . .	Letterkenny.
Favourable, . . . . .	Rather unfavourable, . . . . .	Londonderry.
Favourable, . . . . .	Fairly favourable, . . . . .	Coleraine.
Unfavourable, . . . . .	February, indifferent; March, April, and May, fairly good; rest of season very poor.	Ballycastle.
Unfavourable, . . . . .	Unfavourable, save in early part of season.	Dunfalk.
Unfavourable during first four months of open season.	Unfavourable, . . . . .	Drogheda.

APPENDIX

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	At what period of the year was Grise first taken ?	
	1909.	1910.
Dublin, . . . .	June, 16, . . . . .	June 16, . . . . .
Wexford, . . . .	June, . . . . .	First week in June, . . . . .
Waterford, . . . .	End of May, . . . . .	June, . . . . .
Lismore, . . . .	May 8, . . . . .	May 10, . . . . .
Cork, . . . . .	May 1, . . . . .	End of May, . . . . .
Cork (Bandon), . . . .	June 8, . . . . .	First week in June, . . . . .
Skibbereen, . . . .	Very few taken except in October, . . . . .	June, . . . . .
Bantry, . . . . .	July, . . . . .	July, . . . . .
Kennema, . . . . .	May, . . . . .	May, . . . . .
Watersville, . . . .	May, . . . . .	July, . . . . .
Killmoy, . . . . .	May, . . . . .	May 10, . . . . .
Limerick, . . . . .	May, . . . . .	May, . . . . .
Galway, . . . . .	May, . . . . .	May, . . . . .
Connemara, . . . .	June, . . . . .	June, . . . . .
Ballinakill, . . . .	June 15, . . . . .	June 8, . . . . .
Bangor, . . . . .	May 20, . . . . .	April 28, . . . . .
Ballina, . . . . .	June, . . . . .	June, . . . . .
Sligo, . . . . .	In Ballysodare Division, May; in Sligo Division, first week in May.	In Ballysodare Division, first week in May; in Sligo Division, May 31.
Ballyshannon, . . . .	June, . . . . .	June, . . . . .
Letterkenny, . . . .	June 9 and 10, . . . . .	June 10, . . . . .
Londonderry, . . . .	May 20, . . . . .	May 25, . . . . .
Colemine, . . . . .	June 1, . . . . .	End of May, . . . . .
Ballyrastle, . . . .	May 12, . . . . .	May 7, . . . . .
Droghda, . . . . .	June, . . . . .	July, . . . . .
Droghda, . . . . .	June and July, . . . . .	June, . . . . .

No. 25—continued.

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

During what months was the greatest quantity observed or taken ?		DISTRICT.
1909.	1910.	
June and July, . . . . .	July, . . . . .	Dublin.
July, . . . . .	July, . . . . .	Wexford.
July and August, . . . . .	July, . . . . .	Waterford.
June and July, . . . . .	June and July, . . . . .	Lismore.
June and July, . . . . .	July, . . . . .	Cork.
June 20 to July 20, . . . . .	Middle of June to middle of July, . . . . .	Cork (Bandon)
October, . . . . .	June, . . . . .	Skibbereen.
July, . . . . .	July, . . . . .	Bantry.
July, . . . . .	July, . . . . .	Kenmare.
July and August, . . . . .	August, . . . . .	Waterville.
June, . . . . .	June, . . . . .	Killarney.
June, . . . . .	June, . . . . .	Limerick.
June, . . . . .	June, . . . . .	Galway.
July, . . . . .	July, . . . . .	Cormor.
Last week in June and first week in July, . . . . .	Last fortnight of June, . . . . .	Ballinacilly.
July, . . . . .	July, . . . . .	Baagor.
June and July, . . . . .	From 20 June to 20 July, . . . . .	Bellus.
June and July, . . . . .	In Ballydoone Division, June and July; in Sligo Division, June.	Sligo.
End of June and beginning of July, . . . . .	June and July, . . . . .	Ballyshannon.
Early in August, . . . . .	August, . . . . .	Letterkeeny.
July, . . . . .	July, . . . . .	Londonderry.
July, . . . . .	End of June and beginning of July, . . . . .	Coburne.
June, . . . . .	June, . . . . .	Ballycastle.
July, . . . . .	August, . . . . .	Dundalk.
July, . . . . .	July, . . . . .	Drogheda.



APPENDIX

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

District.	During what months were many Salmon taken with the Grilse, and were these Salmon on an average heavier or lighter than at other periods?	
	1909.	1910.
Dublin, . . .	June and July. Generally lighter, .	June and July. Generally lighter, .
Wexford, . . .	June, July and August. Heavier, .	June. Lighter, . . . . .
Waterford, . . .	June. Lighter, . . . . .	July. Lighter as a rule, . . . .
Limerick, . . .	June and July. Much heavier, .	June and July. Heavier, . . . .
Cork, . . . . .	April and May. Average weight, .	June and July. No difference, .
Cork (Bandon), . .	July. About the same, . . . .	June and July. Somewhat heavier, .
Skibbereen, . . .	July. Heavier, . . . . .	August. Heavier, . . . . .
Bantry, . . . . .	June and July, . . . . .	June and July, . . . . .
Kenmare, . . . .	June and July. Heavier, . . . .	June and July. Lighter, . . . .
Waierville, . . .	October. Lighter, . . . . .	July, August, and September. Heavier,
Killarney, . . . .	June. Heavier, . . . . .	June. Heavier, . . . . .
Limerick, . . . .	May. Lighter, . . . . .	May and early June. Lighter, . .
Galway, . . . . .	May, June and July. Lighter, . .	June. About the same as Spring Fish (12 lbs.).
Connemara, . . .	July. Lighter, . . . . .	July. Lighter, . . . . .
Ballinakill, . . .	End of June and first week of July. Heavier.	June. Lighter, . . . . .
Bangor, . . . . .	June and July. Heavier, . . . .	May, June, July and August. Heavier,
Bellina, . . . . .	Few Salmon were taken with Grilse,	June and July. Heavier, . . . .
Sligo, . . . . .	June, July and August. Heavier, .	June 1 to 15. About the same, .
Ballyshannon, . .	July. Heavier, . . . . .	July. Lighter, . . . . .
Letterkenny, . . .	June and July, . . . . .	June 10 to July 10. No difference, .
Londonderry, . . .	June, July and August, . . . .	June, July and August, . . . .
Coleraine, . . . .	July. About the same as in other months.	July. About the same as in other months.
Belfast, . . . . .	May to August. Weight about the same.	May, June and July about average weight; fish heavier at end of July and month of August.
Droghda, . . . . .	July, August and September. Heavier,	July, August and September. Lighter,
Drogheda, . . . .	July. Lighter, . . . . .	July. Lighter, . . . . .

No. 25—continued.

## CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

In what months were the greatest quantities of Salmon (not Grilse) taken ?		District.
1909.	1910.	
June and July, . . . . .	May and June, . . . . .	Dublin.
March, April, May, June and July, . . . . .	April and May, . . . . .	Wexford.
April, May and June, . . . . .	March, April and May, . . . . .	Waterford.
May and June, . . . . .	May and June, . . . . .	Lismore.
February and April, . . . . .	March, April and May, . . . . .	Cork.
April and May, . . . . .	April and May, . . . . .	Cork (Bandon).
July, . . . . .	August, . . . . .	Skibbereen.
June, . . . . .	June, . . . . .	Bantry.
July, . . . . .	July, . . . . .	Kennema.
May to October, . . . . .	February, March, and April, . . . . .	Waterville.
January, February, March and April, . . . . .	January, February, March and April, . . . . .	Killarney.
April, . . . . .	April, . . . . .	Limerick.
April, May and June, . . . . .	April and May, . . . . .	Galway.
July, . . . . .	July, . . . . .	Connemara.
End of May and first week of June, . . . . .	May 20 to June 6, . . . . .	Ballinakill.
May, . . . . .	March, April and May, . . . . .	Bangor.
May, . . . . .	February to June, . . . . .	BaMaa.
January and April, Sligo Division; April and May, Ballycastle Division.	January and July, Sligo Division; April and May, Ballycastle Division.	Sligo.
May, . . . . .	June, . . . . .	Ballyshannon.
July and August, . . . . .	July and early in August, . . . . .	Letterkenny.
July and August, . . . . .	July and August, . . . . .	Londonderry.
July, . . . . .	June and July, . . . . .	Coleraine.
April and May, . . . . .	April and May, . . . . .	Ballycastle.
July and September, . . . . .	June, . . . . .	Dundalk.
May, . . . . .	April and May, . . . . .	Drogheda.

## APPENDIX

## SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

District.	Can it be ascertained what proportion the capture of Grise bore to the capture of Salmon?	
	1909.	1910.
Dublin, . . .	Less Grise than Salmon, . . .	Less Grise than Salmon, . . .
Wexford, . . .	About 1 to 6, . . .	1 to 3, . . .
Waterford, . . .	A small proportion, . . .	A much smaller proportion, . . .
Limerick, . . .	No, . . .	No, . . .
Cork, . . .	No, . . .	No, . . .
Cork (Bandon), . . .	About 1 to 3, . . .	About 1 to 4, . . .
Skibbereen, . . .	1 to 2, . . .	More Grise, . . .
Bantry, . . .	14 to 1, . . .	20 to 1, . . .
Kemmare, . . .	4 to 1, . . .	5 to 1, . . .
Waterville, . . .	10 to 1, . . .	1 to 5, . . .
Kilmarney, . . .	4 to 1, . . .	4 to 1, . . .
Limerick, . . .	5 to 1, . . .	3 to 1, . . .
Galway, . . .	6 to 1, . . .	4 to 1, . . .
Counnamore, . . .	3 to 1, . . .	3 to 1, . . .
Bellinakeil, . . .	11 to 3, . . .	2 to 1, . . .
Bangor, . . .	About 2 to 1, . . .	About 3 to 1, . . .
Ballina, . . .	No, . . .	No, . . .
Sligo, . . .	5 to 1, . . .	5 to 1, . . .
Ballyshannon, . . .	3 to 2, . . .	About equal, . . .
Lettickanay, . . .	6 to 1, . . .	6 to 1, . . .
Londonderry, . . .	No. But the majority of fish taken are Grise.	No. But the majority of fish taken are Grise.
Coleraine, . . .	2 to 1, . . .	About 3 to 1, . . .
Ballycastle, . . .	2 to 1, . . .	2 to 1, . . .
Dundalk, . . .	2 to 1, . . .	No, . . .
Drogheda, . . .	Far more Salmon than Grise were taken this year.	More Salmon than Grise were taken this year.

No. 25—continued.

CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

Is there any increase in the average size of Spring Salmon or Grilse? Give average weight of Salmon and Grilse in the season of this year, as far as practicable.		DISTRICT.
1909.	1910.	
Spring Salmon heavier, Grilse lighter. Spring Salmon, 11½ lbs.; Grilse, not quite 4 lbs. Salmon, 8 to 28 lbs.; Grilse, 5 to 8 lbs.	Yes. Spring Salmon, 12 lbs. Grilse, 4½ lbs. Salmon, 10 to 15 lbs.; Grilse, 3 to 5½ lbs.	Dublin.
Salmon 12 to 15 lbs.; Grilse, 4 to 6 lbs.	Average size maintained. Salmon, 12 to 15 lbs.; Grilse, 4 to 6 lbs.	Wexford.
Salmon, 7 to 30 lbs.; Grilse, 3 to 7 lbs.	Salmon, 7 to 30 lbs.; Grilse, 3 to 7 lbs.	Waterford.
Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse 2½ to 3 lbs.	Salmon rather smaller than usual. Salmon, 8 lbs.; Grilse, 3 lbs.	Lismore.
Salmon, 14 lbs.; Grilse, 5½ lbs.	No. Salmon, 12 lbs. Grilse, 5 lbs.	Cork.
Salmon, 11 lbs.; Grilse, 4 lbs.	Salmon, 12 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs.	Cork (Bandon).
Salmon, 20 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs.	Salmon, 20 lbs.; Grilse, 4 lbs.	Skillbereen.
Salmon, 11 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs.	Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs.	Bantry.
Salmon, 12 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs.	Yes. Salmon 16 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs.	Kenmare.
Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 5½ lbs.	No. Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 5½ lbs.	Waterville.
Salmon, 17 to 18 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs.	No. Salmon, 17 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs.	Killarney.
Salmon, 12 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs.	Salmon, 12 lbs.; Grilse, 4 to 7 lbs.	Limerick.
Salmon, 9 to 10 lbs.; Grilse, 5 to 6 lbs.	No. Salmon, 9 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs.	Galway.
Salmon, 16 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs.	No. Salmon, 16 lbs.; Grilse, 5½ lbs.	Connemara.
Salmon, 8½ lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs.	No. Salmon, 8½ lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs.	Ballynakill.
Slightly heavier than in 1908.	No. Salmon, 9 lbs.; Grilse, 5½ lbs.	Bongor.
Average size maintained, Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 5½ lbs.	Salmon, 10 lbs.; Grilse, 5½ lbs.	Ballina.
Salmon, 16 lbs.; Grilse, 5½ lbs.	No. Salmon, 14 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs.	Sligo.
Salmon, 8 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs.	Yes. Salmon, 9 to 10 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs.	Ballyshannon.
No. Salmon, 9 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs.	No. Salmon, 9 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs.	Letterkenny.
No. Salmon, 6 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs.	No. Salmon, 16 lbs.; Grilse, 5½ to 6 lbs.	Londonderry.
No. Salmon, 9 to 16 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs.	About the average. Salmon, 9 lbs.; Grilse, 5 lbs.	Coleraine.
No. Salmon, 12 lbs.; Grilse, 6 lbs.	No. Salmon, 14 lbs.; Grilse, 7 lbs.	Ballycastle.
Salmon larger. Grilse about the same.	Salmon, 15 to 40 lbs.	Dundalk.
		Drogheda.

## APPENDIX

## SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of

DISTRICT.	Has any sign of disease been observed among the Salmon during the year? If so, describe it, and state if it has prevailed to any extent, and where?	
	1909.	1910.
Dublin, . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Wexford, . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Waterford, . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Lismore . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Cork . . . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Cork (Bandon), . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Skibbereen, . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Bantry, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Kemmer . . . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Waterville . . . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Killarnsey, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Limerick, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Galway, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Cannamon, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Ballinakill, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Bangor, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Ballina, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Sligo, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Ballyshannon, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Letterkenny, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Londonderry, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Coleraine, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Ballycastle, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Dundalk, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Drogheda, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .

No. 25—continued.

## CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

Can you give any information about the run of Salmon and Grilse in each month of the close season?		DISTRICT.
1909.	1910.	
No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	Dublin.
Good runs of Salmon from October to January	Runs of Salmon from October to January	Wexford.
Good run in October, November, and December. Little run in August and September owing to dry weather.	A very large number of Salmon were in the tideway after the close of November and December. Best run in the tributaries for 30 years.	Waterford.
Good run in main river during October and November. Big run in tributaries during November.	Good run in main river during October and November. Big run in tributaries end of November	Limerick.
No. Grilse run in close season. Breeding fish first run in November and December.	No, . . . . .	Cork.
Good run in October and November, .	Good run of Salmon in November, but no run of Grilse after July.	Cork (Bandon).*
No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	Glenties.
No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	Bantry.
No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	Keemara.
Salmon and Grilse from November 1 to November 15.	Grilse run up to 15 October. Spring Salmon commenced to run in November.	Waterford.
The run of Salmon and Grilse from September to December was good.	The run of Salmon during November and December was poor.	Killarney.
Large run in October and November, .	Large run during floods, . . .	Limerick.
No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	Galway.
Salmon and Grilse appeared slightly earlier in June and in larger quantities than last year. Very few Spring Salmon.	About the same as last year, . .	Connemara.
No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	Ballinskillick.
No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	Bantry.
Principal runs in November and December.	No, . . . . .	Ballina.
In Sligo and Ballysodare fisheries a few run in October, November and December.	In Sligo fishery a few run in November and December.	Sligo.
No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	Ballyshannon.
No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	Loughshinny.
The heaviest runs were in September and October.	The heaviest runs were in September and October.	Londonderry.
General run of Salmon and Grilse from August to December.	General run of Salmon during September, October, and November.	Coleraine.
No, . . . . .	Good run of fish from middle of November to end of December.	Ballycastle.
Large run in September and October, .	Very large run of Salmon in October and November.	Dundalk.
No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .	Drogheda.

## APPENDIX

## SUBSTANCE OF REPORTS received from Clerks of

District.	Have there been any cases of poisoning the rivers in the District? If so, give particulars of the different cases, and if by Lime, Spurge, or Flax Water	
	1909.	1910.
Dublin, . . .	The River Liffey was badly polluted below Weir at Island Bridge in August and a large number of white trout destroyed.	No, . . . . .
Wexford, . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Waterford, . . .	No, . . . . .	A few cases by lime, . . . .
Limerick, . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Cork, . . .	One case by spurge, . . . .	Two cases by spurge in River Sullivan,
Cork (Bandon), . .	No poisoning; one case of use of dynamite.	No, except some unimportant cases of flax water poisoning. Dynamite used on three or four occasions.
Slitheroon, . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Bantry, . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Kinsale, . . .	Slakey twice by spurge. Roughly seven times by spurge and lime.	Eight cases by spurge, eight cases by lime, and one case poison unknown.
Waterville, . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Killarney, . . .	Yes. Two cases of poisoning by lime in the Brown Flock.	Two cases by lime, . . . .
Limerick, . . .	Some cases of poisoning in Rivers Feale and Smurlagh.	Two cases in Feale and Cashen, .
Galway, . . .	No proved cases of poisoning. Some cases of use of dynamite. Chemicals from factory still pass into river at Galway.	No proved cases of poisoning, .
Coghnamara, . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Ballinakill, . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Bangor, . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Ballina, . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Sligo, . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Ballyshannon, . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Lisletterkenny, . . .	None except some cases by flax water,	None except some cases by flax water,
Londonderry, . . .	Considerable destruction by flax water. Some poisoning by discharges from factories. Two cases of use of dynamite.	Some destruction by flax water. Many fish killed in the Roe and Faughan by dynamite.
Coleraine, . . .	Yes. 40 cases of flax water poisoning,	Yes. Over 50 cases of flax water poisoning and one case of poisoning by lime.
Ballycastle, . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .
Dundalk, . . .	Several cases of flax water poisoning, .	Six cases of flax water poisoning, .
Drogheda, . . .	No, . . . . .	No, . . . . .

No. 25—continued.

## CONSERVATORS relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

Have offences against the Fishery Laws increased or diminished? What proportion (approximately) may be attributed to those who took out licences and those who did not?		District.
1900.	1910.	
Increased, especially at Ringsend. One-third by licence holders.	Diminished. No offences committed by licensed persons.	Dublin.
About the same. About two-thirds by licence holders.	Diminished. About two-thirds by licence holders.	Wexford.
Diminished. Most offences take place in open season by licensed men.	Diminished. Offences principally in open season by licensed net men.	Waterford.
Decreased. 16 licensed and 23 unlicensed persons proceeded against.	Decreased. 18 offences committed by unlicensed and 11 by licensed persons.	Lismore.
Increased. 1 licensed to 23 unlicensed.	About the average.	Cork.
About the same. It is believed that licence holders are the greatest offenders.	About the same. About one-sixth by licence holders.	Cork (Bandon).
Diminished. All offences by unlicensed persons.	Diminished.	Skibbereen.
Diminished.	Diminished.	Bantry.
Offences by unlicensed persons increased.	Offences by unlicensed persons increased.	Kenmare.
Increased; 3 to 2.	Increased; 3 to 1.	Waterville.
About the same. Not more than one per cent. fished without a licence.	About the same. Not more than one per cent. fished without a licence.	Killarney.
Diminished this year. Fifty-eight offences committed by unlicensed persons; fourteen by licensed. Rather more than last year.	Decreased a little. Most of the offences committed by unlicensed persons.	Limerick.
About the same. None by licence holders.	Increased. None attributed to licence holders.	Galway.
Decreased.	About the same. None by licence holders.	Connemara.
Diminished.	About the same.	Ballinakill.
Patching on the increase.	Decreased.	Bongor.
About the same. All offences by unlicensed persons.	Increased in annual Close Time.	Ballina.
Diminished.	About the same. All offences committed by unlicensed persons.	Sligo.
Slight increase. One licensed to 20 unlicensed.	Diminished.	Ballyshannon.
Increased.	A slight increase. One licensed to 20 unlicensed.	Letterkenny.
About the same. Very few offences attributed to licence holders.	About the same.	Londonderry.
No increase. None by licence holders.	About the same. Very few offences by licence holders.	Colonaire.
Diminished. None by licence holders.	Increase in cases of patching on Bush River. None by licence holders.	Ballycastle.
Decreased.	Diminished. None by licence holders.	Dundalk.
	Increased.	Drogheda.



## APPENDIX No. 25—continued.

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of CONSERVATORS  
relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

DISTRICT.	Has the quantity of Breeding Fish observed in the rivers in your District during this winter been greater or less as compared with last winter?	
	1909.	1910.
Dublin, . . .	Greater, . . . . .	Greater, . . . . .
Wexford, . . .	Greater, . . . . .	About the same, . . . . .
Waterford, . . .	Greater in the Sphr. About the same in the Nore and Barrow,	The greatest for the last 30 or 40 years
Lisnore, . . .	Greater, . . . . .	About the same, . . . . .
Cork, . . .	About the same . . . . .	Slightly improved, . . . . .
Cork (Bandon), . .	Greater, . . . . .	Slightly less, . . . . .
Shillbreen, . . .	Greater, . . . . .	Greater, . . . . .
Bantry, . . .	Less, . . . . .	About the same, . . . . .
Enniscorthy, . . .	Greater in some rivers, less in others, .	Greater, . . . . .
Waterfalls, . . .	Much greater, . . . . .	About the same, . . . . .
Killarney, . . .	Greater, . . . . .	About the same, . . . . .
Limerick, . . .	Greater in some, less in others, .	Greater, . . . . .
Galway, . . .	Reported to be somewhat less, .	Slightly greater, . . . . .
Connemara, . . .	About the same, . . . . .	About the same, . . . . .
Ballinacorney, . . .	Greater, . . . . .	Slightly better, . . . . .
Bangor, . . .	Greater, . . . . .	Greater, . . . . .
Ballisodare, . . .	Greater, . . . . .	Greater, . . . . .
Sligo, . . .	Greater, . . . . .	Much greater, . . . . .
Ballyshannon, . . .	About the same, if anything greater,	Less, . . . . .
Latterkeny, . . .	Greater, . . . . .	The greatest for the past 10 years, .
Londonderry, . . .	Somewhat greater, . . . . .	About the same, . . . . .
Coleraine, . . .	Less, . . . . .	Much less, . . . . .
Ballycastle, . . .	Greater, . . . . .	Slightly less, . . . . .
Dundalk, . . .	Much greater, . . . . .	Greater, . . . . .
Drogheda, . . .	Greater, . . . . .	Greater, . . . . .

## APPENDIX No. 25—continued.

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of CONSERVATORS  
relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

In what Rivers has the quantity of Breeding Fish increased ?		Duration.
1909	1910.	
Liffey, Bray, Vartry and Swords, .	Liffey, Bray, Vartry and Swords, .	Dublin.
Slaney, Derry and Deering, . .	—	Wexford.
Suir and Tributaries, Burren, Greese and King's Rivers.	All rivers, . . . . .	Waterford
Main river and all the tributaries, .	—	Limerick.
None, . . . . .	Lee, Suir and Avon, . . . . .	Cork.
Bandon and Arghleen, . . . .	—	Cork (Bandoo).
Ben, . . . . .	Ben, . . . . .	Skibbereen.
None, . . . . .	None, . . . . .	Bantry.
Blackwater, Sheen and Sarsen, .	All rivers, . . . . .	Kenmare.
All rivers, . . . . .	—	Waterville
Glencar, . . . . .	In the rivers above Kilmoney and Carrig Lakes	Kilmoney.
Mulcaire, Upper Brosna, Suck and Boyle.	Shannon, Mulcaire, Suck and Boyle,	Limerick.
Maam, Cong and Spiddal, . . .	In all rivers except the Cornamona, .	Galway.
—	—	Cornamona.
All rivers, . . . . .	All rivers, . . . . .	Ballinskillick.
Owenmore, and Owenmore, . . .	All rivers, . . . . .	Bangor.
In tributaries and trunk rivers, .	All the larger rivers, . . . . .	Ballina.
Drumcliffe, Ballysodare and Bonet, .	Ballysodare and Manxhamilton, .	Sligo.
Believed to have increased in Erne,	None, . . . . .	Ballyshannon.
Oweshorn, Lackagh and tributaries, Lennon, Ovens and Oventock, . Cladagh, Ray and Tullaghbegley. All rivers except Faughan and Burn- denneth.	Lackagh, Gweedore, Ovens, Oventock, Gweedore, Lennon, Cladagh, Bancroft, and Clady Rivers.	Letterkenny. Londonderry.
None, . . . . .	None, . . . . .	Coleraine.
Besh, . . . . .	None, . . . . .	Ballycastle.
All rivers, . . . . .	All rivers, . . . . .	Dundalk.
All rivers, . . . . .	All rivers, . . . . .	Droghda.

## APPENDIX No. 25—continued.

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of CONSERVATORS  
relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

DISTRICT.	In what Rivers has the quantity of Breeding Fish decreased?	
	1909.	1910.
Dublin, . . .	None, . . . . .	None, . . . . .
Wexford, . . .	None, . . . . .	None, . . . . .
Waterford, . . .	None (Main River) and Rivers Lorr, Douglas and Fishogue.	Argus, . . . . .
Limerick, . . .	None, . . . . .	No noticeable decrease, . . . .
Cork, . . . . .	None, . . . . .	None, . . . . .
Cork (Bandon), . . .	None, . . . . .	Bandon and Argideen, . . . .
Skibbereen, . . .	—	—
Bantry, . . . . .	All rivers, . . . . .	None, . . . . .
Kennmare, . . .	Roagist and Cloonee, . . . .	None, . . . . .
Waterville, . . .	None, . . . . .	—
Killarney, . . .	None, . . . . .	In Laine tributaries below Killarney Lakes.
Limerick, . . .	Isny, Camlin, Lower Brosna and Gealey.	None, . . . . .
Galway, . . . . .	Oughterard and tributaries, Oughnamore, Derryvara, Glenties, Falcarr, Cross, Crumlin, Knock and Black.	Corranmore, . . . . .
Counsmara, . . .	—	—
Ballinacull, . . .	None, . . . . .	None, . . . . .
Bangor, . . . . .	None, . . . . .	—
Ballina, . . . . .	None, . . . . .	In some of upper reaches of smaller rivers.
Sligo, . . . . .	None, . . . . .	Drumcliffe and Glenties, . . . .
Ballyshannon, . . .	—	All rivers, . . . . .
Lettickenry, . . .	None, . . . . .	None, . . . . .
Londonderry, . . .	None, . . . . .	—
Coleraine, . . . .	All rivers, . . . . .	All rivers, . . . . .
Ballycastle, . . .	None, . . . . .	Bush and Ballycastle, . . . .
Dundalk, . . . . .	None, . . . . .	None, . . . . .
Drogheda, . . . .	None, . . . . .	None, . . . . .

## APPENDIX No. 25—continued.

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of CONSERVATORS  
relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

Was the state of the rivers favourable or unfavourable to spawning, and to the protection of spawning, and spent fish, and young fry?		DISTRICT.
1900.	1910.	
Favourable in all rivers, . . .	Favourable in all rivers, . . .	Dublin.
Favourable in all rivers, . . .	Favourable in all rivers, . . .	Wexford.
Yes. Very favourable, . . .	Most favourable in Suir, Nore, and Barrow, and tributaries.	Waterford.
Very favourable in all rivers, . . .	Favourable in all rivers, . . .	Lismore.
Lee and Sullivan favourable, . . .	Favourable in Rivers Lee, Sullivan and Forth,	Cork.
Favourable in Bandon and Argideen, . . .	Favourable in Bandon and Argideen,	Cork (Bandon).
Favourable in Den, . . .	Favourable, . . .	Skibbereen.
Favourable in all rivers, . . .	Favourable in all rivers, . . .	Bantry.
Favourable in all rivers, . . .	Favourable in all rivers, . . .	Keemara.
Favourable in all rivers, . . .	Favourable, . . .	Waterville.
Favourable on the whole, . . .	Favourable to the protection of spawning fish and young fry. Unfavourable to spent fish.	Killarney.
Favourable, . . .	Did not interfere with spawning, but unfavourable to protection of fish owing to low water.	Limerick.
Favourable in all rivers, . . .	Favourable in all rivers, . . .	Galway.
Favourable, . . .	Favourable in all rivers, . . .	Connemara.
Favourable, . . .	Favourable in all rivers, . . .	Ballinakill.
Favourable, . . .	Favourable, . . .	Bongor.
Favourable on the whole, . . .	Favourable in all rivers, . . .	Ballina.
Favourable in all rivers, . . .	Favourable, . . .	Sligo.
Favourable, . . .	Favourable in all rivers, . . .	Ballyshannon.
Favourable, . . .	Favourable, . . .	Lettierkenney.
Favourable, . . .	Fairly favourable, . . .	Londonderry.
Favourable, . . .	Very favourable, . . .	Coleraine.
Favourable, . . .	Favourable, . . .	Ballycastle.
Favourable owing to continual high floods.	Favourable, . . .	Dundalk.
Favourable in all rivers, . . .	Favourable in all rivers, . . .	Drogheda.

## APPENDIX No. 25—continued.

SUBSTANCE of REPORTS received from Clerks of CONSERVATORS  
relative to SALMON FISHERIES—continued.

DISTRICT.	Any particular observations?	
	1909.	1910.
Dublin.	—	—
Wexford.	—	—
Waterford.	—	The best Breeding Season on record.
Lismore.	—	—
Cork.	—	—
Cork (Bandon).	—	—
Skibbereen.	The best year in the Ilan River for Net Fishing and larger Salmon taken than any for the past 20 years.	A good year in the Ilan River for Net Fishing.
Bantry.	—	—
Kemmare.	The quantity of Breeding Fish in Roughty River has decreased by continual poisoning during the last two years.	—
Waterville.	For the past 20 years there has not been such a quantity of fish seen.	—
Killarney.	—	—
Limerick.	—	—
Galway.	There was a fair appearance of Slats descending.	—
Counsterna.	—	—
Ballinakill.	—	—
Bangor.	—	Spawning fish were much heavier than in former years.
Ballis.	—	—
Sligo.	—	—
Ballyshannon.	—	—
Letterkenny.	—	—
Londonderry.	—	—
Coleraine.	Salmon were under the average and fair size; brown trout rather scarce.	Fish much larger than usual.
Ballycastle.	—	—
Dundalk.	—	—
Drogheda.	—	—

APPENDIX NO. 26.

OUTPUT OF SALMON AND TROUT FRY.

## APPENDIX

## Output of Salmon and Trout

	Hatching or Enlarging Station.	River System.	All Salmon.	
			1909-10	1910-11
1	Brittas, .. ..	Liffey, .. ..	—	—
2	Newtownbarry, ..	Slaney, .. ..	—	95,000
3	*Inistioge, .. ..	Nore, .. ..	53,000	41,000
4	*Cahir, .. ..	Suir, .. ..	121,000	96,000
5	*Lismore, .. ..	Cork, Blackwater, ..	2,096,500 <sup>e</sup>	1,481,000 <sup>d</sup>
6	*Banteer and Mallow, ..	do., .. ..	940,000	638,000
7	*Rockmills, .. ..	do., .. ..	160,000 <sup>f</sup>	— <sup>g</sup>
8	Innishannon, .. ..	Bandon, .. ..	—	—
9	Slidbereeen, .. ..	Hen, .. ..	15,000 <sup>h</sup>	77,000 <sup>n</sup>
10	Glenhazel, .. ..	Kerry, Blackwater, ..	50,000	50,000
11	*Waterville, .. ..	Currane, .. ..	93,000 <sup>o</sup>	469,000 <sup>p</sup>
12	*Caragh Lake, .. ..	Caragh, .. ..	—	—
13	*Killhorlin, .. ..	Laune, .. ..	247,000	269,000
14	*Killarney, .. ..	do., .. ..	353,000	250,000 <sup>w</sup>
15	*Muckross, .. ..	do., .. ..	160,000	130,000
16	Ballinroddery, .. ..	Cashen, .. ..	—	70,000 <sup>h</sup>
17	Adare, .. ..	Maigue, .. ..	—	—
18	Lough Derg, .. ..	Shannon, .. ..	—	—
19	Lough Sheelin, .. ..	do., .. ..	—	—
20	Oughterard, .. ..	Corrib, .. ..	—	—
21	*Screesbe, .. ..	Screesbe, .. ..	323,000	354,000
22	Costello, .. ..	Costello, .. ..	—	—
23	Inver, .. ..	Galway Inver, .. ..	70,000	50,000
24	*Aasleagh, .. ..	Erriff, .. ..	220,000 <sup>u</sup>	99,000
25	Ballysodare, .. ..	Unshin, .. ..	95,000	—
26	Fenagh Lake, .. ..	Erne, .. ..	—	—
27	*Bellock, .. ..	do., .. ..	635,000	664,000
28	Glenties, .. ..	Owenea, .. ..	128,000	217,000
29	Dungloe, .. ..	Dungloe, .. ..	—	—
30	*Newtownstewart, .. ..	Foyle, .. ..	1,072,000	1,114,000
31	*Kilrea, .. ..	Bann, .. ..	657,000	451,000
32	Lough Neagh, .. ..	do., .. ..	—	—
33	*Bushmills, .. ..	Bush, .. ..	90,000	152,000
34	*Black Castle, .. ..	Boyne, .. ..	1,247,000	—
Totals, .. ..			8,825,500	6,767,000

a. Loch Leven and Irish Lake Trout yearlings from Innishannon.

b. Leven and Fario yearlings from Innishannon.

c. 16,500 from Rockmills.

d. 20,000 from Rockmills.

e. From Rockmills.

f. 198,500 transferred to other hatcheries.

g. 392,000 transferred to other hatcheries.

h. From Germany.

i. 8,000 transferred to Oughterard.

k. 11,000 transferred to Lismore.

l. Includes 9,000 yearlings, exclusive of those sent abroad or included elsewhere in this return.

m. Includes 8,300 yearlings and two-year-olds, exclusive of those sent abroad or included elsewhere in this return.

No. 26.

Fry in Ireland, 1909-10 and 1910-11.

Foreign Salmon.		White Trout.		Brown Trout.		Hatching or Enlarging Station.	
1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11		
—	—	—	—	500 <sup>a</sup>	1,000 <sup>b</sup>	Brittas.	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	Newtownberry.	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Inistioge.	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Cahir.	4
—	—	—	—	—	11,000 <sup>c</sup>	*Lismore.	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Banteer & Mallow.	6
3,000 <sup>d</sup>	—	—	—	1,700 <sup>e</sup>	— <sup>f</sup>	*Rockmills.	7
15,000 <sup>g</sup>	70,000 <sup>h</sup>	—	—	17,000 <sup>i</sup>	48,300 <sup>m</sup>	Innishannon.	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	Skibbereen.	9
3,000 <sup>h</sup>	70,000 <sup>h</sup>	2,100	8,000	—	—	Glen hazel.	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Waterville.	11
—	—	—	—	25,000 <sup>j</sup>	25,000 <sup>j</sup>	*Caragh Lake.	12
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Killorglin.	13
—	—	—	—	15,000 <sup>j</sup>	—	*Killarney.	14
—	70,000 <sup>h</sup>	—	—	—	—	*Muckross.	15
—	—	—	—	—	—	Ballinruddery.	16
—	—	—	—	100,000 <sup>k</sup>	100,000 <sup>r</sup>	Adare.	17
—	—	—	—	5,000	—	Lough Derg.	18
—	—	—	—	55,000 <sup>s</sup>	52,000 <sup>s</sup>	Lough Sheelin.	19
—	—	—	—	171,000 <sup>t</sup>	830,000	Oughterard.	20
—	—	55,000	31,000	—	—	*Screesha.	21
—	—	81,000	90,000	—	—	Costello.	22
—	—	60,000	70,000	—	—	Inver.	23
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Anleagh.	24
—	—	—	—	—	—	Ballysodare.	25
—	—	—	—	3,000	3,000	Fenagh Lake.	26
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Belleek.	27
—	—	—	—	—	—	Glenties.	28
—	—	20,000	—	—	—	Dungloe.	29
—	—	—	—	—	—	*Newtownstewart.	30
—	—	—	—	—	20,000	*Kilrea.	31
—	—	—	—	50,000 <sup>u</sup>	—	Lough Neagh.	32
—	—	3,000	—	—	—	*Bushmills.	33
—	—	—	—	—	20,000	*Black Castle.	34
21,000	210,000	221,100	208,000	443,300	1,110,300	Totals.	

a. 70,000 from Germany and 7,000 from Rockmills.

b. Includes 3,000 from Germany.

c. Includes 70,000 from Germany and 321,000 from Rockmills.

d. Loshlevens from Solway Fishery Co.

e. 50,000 Loshleven cross.

f. From Innishannon.

g. 5,000 from Rockmills.

h. 182,000 from Rockmills.

i. Loshlevens from Howetoun, hatched at Kilrea.

j. 44,000 from Rockmills.

\* The figures at these hatcheries are based on estimates made by Officers of the Department.



## APPENDIX No. 27.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., which have come into force since the date of the Report for the year 1909.

## SEA, OYSTER, AND MUSSEL FISHERIES.

**STEAM TRAWLING. Bantry Bay.**—Dated 30th June, 1910.

Prohibiting to use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by steam, the method of fishing known as beam trawling or other trawling, between the hours of ten o'clock a.m. and six o'clock p.m. throughout the year in the following area:—

That part of Bantry Bay situated between the following imaginary lines:—

- (a) A straight line from Piper Point to Na-glos Point.
- (b) A straight line from the Perch (at entrance to Castletown Harbour) to the point of land on Bear Island, adjacent to Sheep Islands.

**Coast of County Mayo.**—Dated 22nd October, 1910.

Prohibiting to use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by Steam, the method of fishing known as beam trawling or other trawling in the following areas:—

1. The waters situated within three nautical miles of the most northerly point, at low water of ordinary spring tides, of the island on which Erris Head, County Mayo, is situated.
2. The waters situated within three nautical miles of the lighthouse on Eagle Island, County Mayo.

**Coast of County Sligo.**—Dated 25th October, 1910.

Prohibiting to use from any Steamer or Steamship, or Vessel propelled by Steam, the method of fishing known as beam trawling or other trawling in the following area:—

An area inside or to the Southward of straight lines from Lenadoc Point to the Western Point of Inishmurray Island, and thence to Streedagh Point, all in the County of Sligo.

**ALL TRAWLING. Bantry Bay.**—Dated 29th June, 1910.

Repealing By-law No. 2 of the 4th June, 1894, which prohibited at all times the method of fishing known as Trawling in that part of Bantry Bay situated between the following imaginary lines:—

- (a) A straight line from Piper Point to Na-glos Point.
- (b) A straight line from the Perch (at the entrance to Castletown Harbour) to the point of land on Bear Island adjacent to Sheep Islands.

And in lieu thereof—

Prohibiting the use of any Trawl Net in the said area between the hours of six o'clock p.m. and ten o'clock a.m. throughout the year.

**Coast of County Down.**—Dated 6th October, 1910.

Repealing the By-Law dated 3rd December, 1851, which prohibited the use of Trawl Nets off the Coast of the County of Down, within a straight line from Hollyhunter Rock, off Cranfield Point, to St. John's Point.

And in lieu thereof—

Prohibiting to use any Trawl Net off the Coast of the County of Down within or landwards of imaginary straight lines from the Chapel (near Miners' Town) at Rossglass Bay, to Hoaring Rock, and thence to the nearest point of the mainland.

APPENDIX NO. 27.—*continued.***TRAMMEL NETS.** *Dundrum Bay.*—Dated 5th October, 1910.

Permitting to use Trammel or Plaice Nets with meshes of not less size than three inches from knot to knot (or twelve inches around each mesh, to be measured when the net is wet), for the capture of Sea Fish between sunrise and sunset in that part of Dundrum Bay which is inside or landward of an imaginary straight line from St. John's Point to Mullartown Point, both in the County of Down, with the exception of the areas situated within half a mile seaward of the defined mouths of the Dundrum and Shimna or Tollymore Rivers.

**GENERAL.** *Coasts of the Counties Donegal, Leitrim and Sligo.*—Dated 13th June, 1910.

Prohibiting to have drift nets for the capture of herrings, fastened together so as to form a train ready for fishing, on board any fishing vessel during the month of April in each year, within three geographical miles of any part of the Coasts of the Counties of Donegal, Leitrim, and Sligo, situated between Malinmore or Teelin Head in the County of Donegal and Anghris Head in the County of Sligo.

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**SALMON AND TROUT.****WEXFORD DISTRICT.***South Coast of Wexford.*—Dated 5th August, 1910.

Permitting the use of Draft Nets with meshes of not less than one-and-a-half inches from knot to knot (or six inches to be measured all round each such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), for the capture of Salmon or Trout along that part of the South Coast of the County of Wexford, situated in the No. 2 or Wexford District, Westward of Carasore Point and in the tidal part of all rivers flowing into the sea through said part of said coast, during the Open Season for the capture of Salmon and Trout.

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**KENMARE DISTRICT.***Whole District.*—Dated 23rd December, 1910.

1. Prohibiting to take or attempting to take fish with the hands (unless such taking or attempting to take fish with the hands is being used as auxiliary to legal fishing), or by shooting or snaring, in the upper or fresh water portions of all Rivers and their Tributaries in the No. 63 or Kenmare District.

2. Prohibiting to have in possession between sunrise and sunset for the purpose of taking fish or with the intent to take fish at any season of the year, in or on the Banks of the upper or fresh water portions of all Rivers and their Tributaries in the said No. 63 or Kenmare District, any Pole, Otter, Spear, Lyster, Strokehaul, Gaff, or any part or portion of a Gaff (except a Gaff for the purpose of being used solely as auxiliary to fishing legally with rod and line).

3. Prohibiting to snatch or attempting to snatch Salmon or Trout in any tidal or fresh waters in the said No. 63 or Kenmare District, with any kind of fish-hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter or thing, or uncovered.

4. Prohibiting to wade the waters (having a pole or gaff) of any River in the upper or fresh water portion of the said No. 63 or Kenmare District for the purpose of driving or scaring, or with the intent to drive or scare, fish in such River.

5. Prohibiting to beat the waters of any River in the said No. 63 or Kenmare District with a stick or other implement or to throw stones or other missiles therein, for the purpose of injuring fish which may be therein, or procuring the capture or killing thereof.

## APPENDIX No. 27.—continued.

## KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

Caragh Lake.—Dated 12th August, 1910.

1. Prohibiting to use for the capture of fish in Caragh Lake, situate in the No. 7<sup>th</sup> or Killarney District, any net of the description commonly called and known as a "Pusher" Net.

2. Prohibiting to have in possession for the purpose of taking fish, or with the intent to take fish, in or on the Banks of the said Caragh Lake, or in or on any boat, cot, curragh, or other vessel in said Lake, any net of the description commonly called and known as a "Pusher" net.

## LIMERICK DISTRICT.

River Feale and Tributaries.—Dated 15th April, 1910.

Prohibiting to use any net for the purpose of taking fish or with the intent to take fish in any part of the River Feale and its tributaries above the Mill Dam across said River in the Townlands of Curraghatooseane and Islandmacloughry, near the Town of Listowel, save landing nets for use solely as auxiliary to fishing legally with rod and line, and save nets used legally for the capture of eels.

Lough Derg.—Dated 16th August, 1910.

Prohibiting to use any cross line for the purpose of taking fish or with the intent to take fish in Lough Derg—situated in the No. 8 or Limerick District—between the 3rd day of May and the 10th day of June in each year, both said days inclusive.

## CLOSE SEASONS.

## WEXFORD DISTRICT.

River Slaney and Tributaries. Engines other than Single Rod and Line.—  
Dated 22nd July, 1910.

Enacting that the Close Time during which no Fish of the Salmon or Trout kind shall be killed, destroyed, or taken by any Person or by any means whatsoever (save by single rod and line), in or from the said River Slaney and its Tributaries, shall be from the 16th day of September in each year to the 31st day of March in the year following, both said days inclusive.

## KILLARNEY DISTRICT.

Single Rod and Line.—Dated 29th June, 1910.

Enacting that the Close Time during which Fish of the Salmon or Trout kind shall not be killed, destroyed, or taken by any Person by means of Single Rod and Line, in or from the Rivers and their tributaries flowing into the sea between Dunmore Head and Dromgorm Point, in the said No. 7<sup>th</sup> or Killarney District, shall be from the 1st day of November in each year to the 16th day of March in the year following, both said days inclusive.

And do hereby further decide that the Close Time during which Fish of the Salmon or Trout kind shall not be killed, destroyed, or taken by any Person by means of Single Rod and Line, in or from the remainder of the Rivers and their tributaries in the said No. 7<sup>th</sup> or Killarney District, shall be from the 16th day of October in each year to the 16th day of January in the year following, both said days inclusive.

APPENDIX No. 27.—*continued.*

## LIMERICK DISTRICT.

Rivers Feale, Geale and Cashen and Tributaries.—Dated 12th April, 1910.

Enacting that the Close Time during which no Fish of the Salmon or Trout kind shall be killed, destroyed, or taken by any Person or by any means whatsoever, save by Single Rod and Line as hereinafter provided, in or from the Tidal portions of the Rivers Feale, Geale, and Cashen, and their tributaries, shall be from the 16th day of August in each year to the 14th day of May in the year following, both said days inclusive.

And enacting that the Close Time, during which no fish of the Salmon or Trout kind shall be killed, destroyed, or taken by any Person by Single Rod and Line in or from the Rivers Feale, Geale, and Cashen, and their tributaries, shall be from the 16th day of September in each year to the 20th day of March in the year following, both said days inclusive.

And enacting that the Close Time, during which no fish of the Salmon or Trout kind shall be killed, destroyed, or taken by any Person or by any means whatsoever, save by Single Rod and Line as hereinafter provided, in or from the Upper or Fresh Water portions of the Rivers Feale, Geale, and Cashen, and their tributaries, shall be from the 1st day of September in each year to the 31st day of May in the year following, both said days inclusive.

## BALLINAKILL DISTRICT.

Louisburgh and Carrownisky Rivers and Tributaries.

Single Rod and Line.—Dated 23rd May, 1910.

Enacting that the Close Time during which no fish of the Salmon or Trout kind shall be killed, destroyed, or taken by any Person by Single Rod and Line, in or from the said Louisburgh and Carrownisky Rivers and their Tributaries, shall be from the 1st day of November in each year to the 31st day of March in the year following, both said days inclusive.

## LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.

Single Rod and Line, except in Cadda River and Tributaries.—Dated 29th June, 1910.

Enacting that the Close Time during which no fish of the Salmon or Trout kind shall be killed, destroyed, or taken by any Person by Single Rod and Line, in or from the said District (save the Cadda River and its Tributaries), shall be from the 21st day of October in each year to the 31st day of March in the year following, both said days inclusive.

## DROGHEDA DISTRICT.

Whole District. Engines other than Single Rod and Line.—Dated 13th April, 1910.

Enacting that the Close Time during which no fish of the Salmon or Trout kind shall be killed, destroyed, or taken by any Person or by any means whatsoever, save by Single Rod and Line, in or from any Estuary, or on the Sea Coast, or in or from the Tideway, or in or from any River or Lake in the said No. 17<sup>th</sup> or Drogheda District, shall be from the 13th day of August in each year to the 11th day of February in the year following, both said days inclusive.

APPENDIX No. 27.—*continued.*

## DUNDALK DISTRICT.

Whole District.—Dated 14th April, 1910.

Enacting that the Close Times during which no Fish of the Salmon or Trout kind shall be killed, destroyed, or taken by any Person in or from any Estuary, or on the Sea Coast, or in or from the Tideway, or in or from any River or Lake, within the said District shall be as follows:—

**By Nets and all other Engines, save Single Rod and Line.**

- In that part of said District between Clogher Head and that point where a straight line from the Protestant Church at Dromiskin through the White House, Seabank, meets the Coast of the County Louth, and embracing all the Sea and Coast, and all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries in that part of the Country the Waters of which flow into the Sea between said points, from the 15th day of August in each year to the 11th day of February in the year following, both said days inclusive.
- In that part of said District between the point where a straight line from the Protestant Church at Dromiskin through the White House, Seabank, meets the Coast of the County Louth, and Ballaghan Point, County Louth, and embracing all the Sea and Coast and all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries in that part of the Country the Waters of which flow into the Sea between said points from the 1st day of October in each year to the last day of April in the year following, both said days inclusive.
- In that part of said District between Ballaghan Point, County Louth, and Donaghadee, County Down, and embracing all the Sea and Coast, and all Lakes and Rivers and their Tributaries in that part of the Country the Waters of which flow into the Sea between said points, from the 15th day of September in each year to the last day of March in the year following, both said days inclusive.

**By Single Rod and Line.**

- In the tidal portions of that part of the District between Clogher Head and that point where a straight line from the Protestant Church at Dromiskin through the White House, Seabank, meets the Coast of the County Louth, and embracing the tidal portions of all Lakes and all Rivers and their Tributaries in that part of the Country the Waters of which flow into the Sea between said points, from the 20th day of August in each year to the 11th day of February in the year following, both said days inclusive.
- In the fresh-water portions of that part of the District between Clogher Head and that point where a straight line from the Protestant Church at Dromiskin through the White House, Seabank, meets the Coast of the County Louth, and embracing the fresh-water portions of all Lakes and all Rivers and their Tributaries in that part of the Country the Waters of which flow into the Sea between said points, from the 1st day of October in each year to the last day of January in the year following, both said days inclusive.
- In that part of the District between that point where a straight line from the Protestant Church at Dromiskin through the White House, Seabank, meets the Coast of the County Louth, and Ballaghan Point, County Louth, and embracing all Lakes and all Rivers and their Tributaries in that part of the Country the Waters of which flow into the Sea between said points, from the 16th day of October in each year to the last day of February in the year following, both said days inclusive.
- In that part of the said District between Ballaghan Point, County Louth, and Donaghadee, County Down, and embracing all Lakes and all Rivers and their Tributaries in that part of the Country the Waters of which flow into the Sea between said points, from the 1st day of November in each year to the last day of February in the year following, both said days inclusive.

APPENDIX No. 28.

**FIXED NET CERTIFICATE** issued since the date of report for the previous year.

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**LIMERICK DISTRICT.**

Certificate, No. 43, for a Stake Net (Kilmore Church Weir), to be used in the River Shannon, in the County of Clare, was, on the 23rd August, 1910, issued to Francis William Hickman.

## APPENDIX No. 29.

## CORK BOROUGH SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. The Recorder of Cork, K.C.

E. J. BRENNAN, Secretary Cork Fishery Conservators,  
Plaintiff (Appellant).

WM. KINMONTH, of Wood Street. in the Borough of Cork, Fish Dealer,  
Defendant (Respondent).

## JUDGMENT.

Monday, July 3rd, 1911.

This Appeal stood for Judgment. Plaintiff appealed from an Order of the Magistrates, sitting at the Cork Police Office, dismissing on the merits a Summons, in which the Defendant was charged with having had on the 29th September, 1910, at Cork, in the Borough of Cork, within the Cork Fishery District, in his custody and possession, two salmon wilfully taken by net during the annual close season for nets within said Fishery District.

Mr. George Lawrence (instructed by Messrs. J. C. and A. Blake, Solicitors). appeared for the Appellant, and

Mr. Barry C. Galvin, Solicitor, appeared for the Respondent.

The Recorder, in delivering judgment, said—The summons here charges that the Defendant had in his possession two salmon wilfully taken by net during the annual close season for nets within the Cork Fishery District. The facts are these: On the 29th September, 1910, the Defendant, Mr. Kinmonth, a merchant in the City of Cork, had the two salmon in question and exported them to Birmingham by way of sale. The authorities in Birmingham drew attention to the fact that it was the close season for salmon there. The matter was at once brought under Mr. Kinmonth's attention, and he sent a telegram on the 1st October, saying, "Season open here until the 12th," that is until the 12th October. And Mr. Kinmonth took up the position that he had not committed any offence. Now, it is proved beyond question that these two salmon were caught by net, and the close season for nets in the Cork District is from the 15th of August until the 1st February. That date referred to by Mr. Kinmonth, the 12th October, is the date from which the close season for rod fishing for salmon begins, and therefore, on the authority of the case cited in the arguments, that defence was not open to Mr. Kinmonth—that is the case of *The King against Russell*, Irish Reports, 1909, Vol. 2, p. 25, which decides that it is an offence under Section 36 of the 5th and 6th Vic. Chap. 106, for a person to expose for sale, or have in his custody or possession, salmon caught by net during the close season for net fishing, notwithstanding that the time for angling for salmon by rod and line was then still open. Now, that being so, and Mr. Kinmonth having been represented at the hearing in this Court by Mr. Barry Galvin, who, of course, was well aware of that decision, that defence was not taken at all in the arguments before me. The ground of defence taken by Mr. Galvin, and the argument urged before me was this, that although the close season for the Cork District for the Lee and the rivers running through what is known as the Cork Fishery District, began from the 15th of August, yet still there were some districts—notably the Bantry District in Cork County—where the close season for net fishing for salmon did not begin until the 30th September, and inasmuch as it was proved that salmon are supplied to the Cork Markets from the Bantry District also, the fact that the Bantry District was still open on the 29th September for net fishing for salmon afforded a defence to Mr. Kinmonth. Now this contention raises an important legal question. The summons is brought under the 36th Section of the 5th and 6th Vic. Chap. 106, and that Section says that "if during the close season for salmon now fixed by any Act in force in Ireland, or which after the 1st day of January, 1844, will become fixed by this Act, or shall from time to time be fixed by the said Commissioners as aforesaid, as the close time for or in respect of any river, lake, estuary, or any part of the sea coast, any person shall wilfully take or fish for any salmon therein or

therefrom," such person then commits the offence there specified; and the Section goes on, "and if any person shall expose to sale, or have in his possession any salmon so caught in such close time as aforesaid," then that is an offence within the Section. There is then this further clause—"And in any proceeding for the recovery of the last-mentioned penalty," that is the penalty for having in possession or exposing for sale salmon caught during the close season, "proof that such person had such salmon in his custody or possession during such close season shall be *prima facie* evidence that the salmon was caught during the close season as aforesaid." It is on that clause that the question arises. Mr. Lawrence, on the part of the prosecution, insists that Mr. Kilmouth, being found in possession and offering for sale these two salmon caught by net during the close season for net-fishing in the Cork District, and having been found in possession of them in the Cork District, that that must be taken as *prima facie* evidence that they were caught in that district during the close season for the district. Mr. Galvin says no. He says there is no mention made of districts at all, either in that clause of the section or in any of the other clauses, and he says the fact that salmon are supplied to Cork Market from a district like Bantry, where the close season had not at that time commenced, that that provision as to the *prima facie* evidence afforded by mere possession does not apply. He relies on the case mentioned in the notes of Conner, Ransoms and Mannix. I have with some difficulty procured a report of that case, and I find that the judges expressly refrained from deciding that point. They left that question open, and expressly refrained from deciding it. Any observations they made about it were interlocutory observations made in the course of the arguments. They have not committed themselves to an opinion one way or the other, or given a decision upon it, so that the responsibility rests with me to form an opinion and give a judgment upon it. It is a difficult question, and in order to understand the meaning and legal effect of the Section one must look at the Fishery Code, and see exactly what the framers of it were aiming at. Now, Mr. Galvin relies strongly on the fact that the expression "district" was not used in that Section. That Act was passed in 1842. Section 29 established a general close season from the 20th August to the 12th February for all Ireland. Under a previous Section, namely, Section 15 and others, the Commissioners were to divide the coast into districts to facilitate the due execution of the Act, and Section 33 of the Act empowers the Inspectors to change the close season as respects the fisheries in different localities. Section 34 provided "that the decision as to the close time of any district, or of any lake or river," shall be published. It is important to bear in mind that these two sections contemplate the establishment of districts—fishery districts—and the fixing of close seasons as respects those districts. Section 34 provides that the publication shall be in newspapers circulating within such district, and Section 35 provides that the close time so fixed shall be the close time of the district or of the lake or river. That is Section 35. Now, in the light of those Sections I have to take up Section 36, and let me take each limb of it. At the time the Act was passed there was, as Mr. Barry Galvin has drawn attention to, a general close season for all Ireland, and as well as I understood his argument it was, that it was only during the close season that embraced all Ireland, or at least during the close season that embraced all districts supplying Cork Markets with salmon, that this clause would come into operation. Now is that what Section 36 contemplated? I take the opening sentence—"If during the close season for salmon, now fixed by any Act in force in Ireland, or which after the 1st day of January, 1844, will become fixed by this Act, or shall be from time to time fixed by the said Commissioners as aforesaid, any person shall wilfully take or fish for salmon." That is an offence committed. That clause certainly contemplates and deals with the case of a close season in respect of any particular district, as well as the general close season. Now I go a little farther. The next branch says this—"If any person shall have in his possession or exposes for sale any salmon so caught in such close time as aforesaid." There the offence is committed. I must give a meaning to what close time they mean. They mean the close time of the district they are dealing with—the district where the salmon is caught. They are dealing with the close times in respect of the particular locality. I then come to the next. The charge always is a charge of taking the salmon from some particular river or lake, or in some particular district during the close season for that district. I come to the next. "And



in any proceeding for the recovery of the said last-mentioned penalty, proof that such person had the salmon in his possession during such close season shall be *prima facie* evidence that the salmon was caught during the close season as aforesaid." Now what close season was meant there? They must mean some close season. What is the close season they meant? The contention for the defence, as I think I am right in understanding it, is that that means a close season which embraces all Ireland, or more correctly a close season which embraced every district which supplies fish to the Cork Market. Possibly that is the more correct way of putting Mr. Galvin's argument—that so long as the season for net fishing is open in any district, either in Cork County or elsewhere, supplying salmon to the Cork Markets, that clause has no application. Well, I own I see nothing in the section which would justify me in reading it in that sense. I think I am bound to decide what is the meaning of such close season as used in that branch of the section, and I am unable to interpret it as meaning anything else than the close season in respect of the locality or district in which the salmon is found in the possession of the person charged. I think the obvious meaning and the obvious aim of the framers of the section was this: Dealing with particular districts, they apparently considered that by preventing or removing any market for fish caught in that district during the close season they would be most effectually guarding against the capture of fish in the district during the prohibited time. I think it is important to bear in mind that all the clause does is to make the possession *prima facie* evidence. The fact that you are dealing with a public market in the city, dealing with a merchant who receives fish from all quarters, and the fact that the particular city or market is supplied with fish from various districts, some of them in which the season is not at the particular moment closed, are most important considerations in cases of this kind. If the case was made, that in fact the fish in question were not caught at all in that district, but came from some district which was open, that the fish here came, say from the Bantry District, then the fact that fish are supplied to the Cork Market from Bantry—that I was dealing with a Merchant of the Cork Market—would be of course most weighty considerations on behalf of the Defendant. But no evidence of that kind was offered here. No case of that kind was made. The only point raised here is the legal question—that the branch of the Section which makes possession of salmon during the close season *prima facie* evidence that the salmon were caught during the close season had no application in this case. That legal contention and that alone was raised. I own I am unable to see my way to hold that. As far as the reasonableness of the matter, or the question of any hardship or any peril or any injury to an innocent person is concerned, I think this consideration must be borne in mind. In the first place these salmon are not kept very long in stock before sale. If they come to Cork Market from, say, the Bantry District, I venture to think they are always sent by rail. It is not a case where a person comes and hands them in at the Office. Salmon sent from distant districts, I apprehend come by rail, and if any question is raised about them it must be raised quickly after they are received. There ought to be no difficulty then, I should think, in showing where they came from. The railway books and documents would be generally decisive. At all events that is my view of the Section, that possession in a case like this, means possession during the close season in the District where they are found in the person's possession. Accordingly, I must reverse the decision below. As Mr. Kinnonth appears to have been under a *bona fide* misapprehension as regards his rights in the matter I will impose the smallest penalty, namely, 10s., in each case. He must pay the appellant 40s. costs of the appeal.